The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,415—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free to India*, Rs. 12 Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, 220 H.P., Commander E. G. Flower, on TUESDAY, the 25th January 1879, at 5 p.m., calling at Ratnagiri, Vingla, Goa, Carwar Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Cocanada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Calingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co. Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, viâ KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the COCONADA 983 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander A. Morris, on THURSDAY, the 23rd January, 1879 at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSORAH, and occasionally at MAHOMMEREH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S.S. COCONADA, 983 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 23rd January 1879, at 4 p.m.

The S.S. TYNGORLA, 578 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander R. D. Daubeney, on MONDAY, the 27th January 1879, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Lutch Mandvie both ways.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY viâ SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of *each Month*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 250	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	360	220	10	
Port Said	380	240	10	
Jaffa	400	260	120	Including Wines.
Beyrout	425	320	125	
Cyprus	450	330	130	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	550	350	145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' Luggage Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st February 1879.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st March 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 20th March 1879.
SUMATRA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st April 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, AND CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Port Said regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above-named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Jan., 1879.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following STEAMERS will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

S.S. POLLUCE, Captain G. Reguzzi, on the 31st Jan. 1879.
S.S. DIANA, Captain G. Cattich, on the 25th Feb. 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	,, 375	,, 295	,, 145
To Port Said	,, 320	,, 255	,, 131
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 122
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For information about the Weekly Mail Service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND GENOA.

THE Steamer COLUMBIA will sail as above on the 25th January 1879.

For passage or further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—A SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried.

Bombay, 20th December 1878.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO HAVRE AND LIVERPOOL.
S. S. RYDAL HALL,
2,700 Tons, 400 Horse Power.

THIS Steamer will sail on the 31st instant.

Her Saloons and State Rooms are all on Deck.

For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 7th January 1879. Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. EUROPEAN,
2,700 Tons, 350 Horse Power.
TO SAIL ON THE 31st INSTANT.

THIS Steamer will be despatched as above, and has very comfortable First and Second Class accommodation. All on Deck.

For rates, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 20th January 1879. Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879.
(c) TENERAN	2389	400	A. H. Johnson	27th Jan.
— BANGALORE	2068	500	E. G. Sise	3rd Feb.
(c) MONGOLIA	2633	550	A. Coleman	10 h do.
— SURAT	3141	500	G. C. Burne	17th do.
(c) PERIM	3777	600	W. Woolcott	24th do.
— VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Ferries	3rd March
(c) MALWA	2935	450	P. S. Tomlin	11th do.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	W. A. Seaton	17th do.
(c) MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	24th do.
— CATHAY	2962	450	R. D. Dundas	31st do.
— NEPAUL	3836	600	J. S Murray	7th April.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 31st December 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	21st Jan. 1879
BOKHARA	2320	450	J. Orman	4th Feb. 1879
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	18th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 31st December 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ARNAH	3 31	250	N. Stewart	31st Jan. 1879.
TANJORE	3263	450	W. W. Pentiman	28th Feb. 1879

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c. apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 31st December 1878. Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & COMPANY.

SALE OF TOOLS, PLANT, MACHINERY &c., &c.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer Bombay Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTONE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Executive Engineer's store yard in the Revelin, and at the Mint Well chowkey, Esplanade, Fort, THIS DAY TUESDAY the 21st inst., at 1-30 p.m., the following serviceable and unserviceable stores consisting of:—Tile and brick machines, working machines by Medhurst, a large smithy fan, iron work fittings for large cranes screw pile and iron shoes, weighing scales with sinks, a quantity of flat wrought iron 5 inch by ½, round iron ¾ inch discharge, 6 inch countersunked rivets and washers heap rope 5 inch diameter, Smiths bellows, sapphire forge, blacksmiths hammers power bellows, vice, wheel barrow fittings, nitric and sulphuric acid, quicksilver, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co.

Bombay, 21st January 1879.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY,

SALE OF SHARES IN SHARE BAZAR.

Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Share Bazar, at 3 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, by order of mortgagee Premjeewundas Nathoobhoy, Esq., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Premjeewundas Dayaram,

5 shares National Spinning and Weaving Company Nos. 494, 495, 297/9.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 21st January 1879.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & ORELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

CYPHER—NEW METHOD.

SAVE half the cost of TELEGRAMS by using the above.

Full explanation (with Table) sent on receipt of one Rupee in Stamps.

THE MANAGER,
"Caxton" Press, Rawal Pindi.

8vo. Cloth, Rs. 4.

LANGUAGES OF AFGHANISTAN.—The Conversation Manual contains Phrases carefully selected and arranged for Officers on Military Duty, Reconnoitring, Surveying, Superintending Works, &c., &c., with brief Grammars and full Vocabularies in the Persian of Herat and the Pushtoo of the Peshawur Frontier.

Bombay:—THACKER & Co.
London:—RICHARDSON & Co., 13, Pall Mall, S. W.

MESSRS. ROWLAND & Co. have REMOVED their SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT to No. 42, MEADOW STREET, near the *Bombay Gazette* Press, and are SELLING their STOCK at REDUCED RATES.

ROWLAND & Co.
Bombay, 2nd December 1878.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

ALLAN'S SUPERIOR TWEED SUITS.

Coat and Trousers	Rs. 16, 20 & 25
Fine Black and Blue Serge Suits	Rs. 26
Fine Black Cloth Morning Coats	,, 36
Do. Frock Coats	,, 4

DRESS AND OXFORD CLOTH SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.

New Pattern Oxford Cloth Shirts with Collars, six for ..... Rs. 30

French Cambric Fancy Stripes and Spots, six for ..... ,, 27

5, HUMMUM STREET.

OPENING TELEGRAPH OFFICES, INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

Copy of Director of State Railways, Western System, Notification No. 8, dated the 11th January 1879.

KOTRI should be added to the list of Stations on the Indus Valley State Railway notified in Director's Notification No. 67, dated 17th September 1878, as being prepared to receive PUBLIC TELEGRAPH MESSAGES.

Copy of Director of State Railways, Western System, Notification No. 67, dated the 17th September 1878.

IT is hereby notified that on the OPENING of the SUKKUR-KOTRI SECTION of the Indus Valley State Railway for PUBLIC TRAFFIC, the following STATIONS will receive PUBLIC TELEGRAPH MESSAGES (under the terms of the rules for the conduct of public message traffic) viz:—

Distance from Multan.	Name of Railway Stations.
282	Sukkur.
296½	Ruk.
334	Larkana.
360½	Radhan.
394½	Dadu.
419½	Sehwan.
465½	Manjhand.

DOUGLAS A. SCOTT, Lieut., R. E.,
For Director.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A Chesnut Arab Horse, 14-3½ high, a perfectly trained charger, is very handsome, has good action and is up to weight. Rs. 900.

A very well bred Chargeah, 7 year old, 13-2 high, very powerful, with perfect temper and action. Rs. 400.

The above the property of Brigadier General Barry, proceeding to England.

A Bay Waler Gelding, 8 years, 14-3½ high, perfectly quiet under saddle, a good fencer and fast in harness. Rs. 600.

A Bay Waler Gelding, 6 years, 15 hands, quiet in saddle and a good Brougham or Dogcart Horse. Rs. 500.

A handsome Grey Arab Horse, 5 years, 14-3½ high, a broken Charger, quiet on any parade, walks well, and has good action in all his paces, fences well, and is perfectly quiet with other horses. Rs. 800.

A Grey Waler Cob Gelding, 8 years, 15 hands, quiet to ride, carries himself well, and also goes in harness. Rs. 1,000.

A pair of handsome Bay Waler mares, 7 years, 14-3 high, very fast, good steppers and perfectly quiet and steady. Rs. 1,200.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 15th January 1879.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESPLANADE THEATRE.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF
PROFESSOR HENNICKE
AND THE
FAMOUS MERRY-MAKERS.

THIS EVENING, TUESDAY, JAN 21st.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
INTRODUCING FOR THE FIRST TIME IN INDIA
NEW AND STARTLING ILLUSIONS.

ADMISSION.
Dress Circle, Rs. 3; Stalls, Rs. 2; Gallery, Re. 1; Pit, 8 As.
Reserved seats at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

ALSO ON EXHIBITION FROM 7 TILL 11 P.M.
ESPLANADE THEATRE,
FATIMA,
THE LAST LONDON SENSATION.

ADMISSION—ANNAS 4.

TO BE LET, from 1st April, a Commodious Upper-storied HOUSE, opposite the "Bee Hive," on the NEPEAN SEA ROAD, known as "THE RIGBY." Rent Rs. 800. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to, or having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late CAPTAIN FREDERICK THEOPHILUS GOAD, B. S. C., 2nd in Command 5th Regiment Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, are requested to communicate with the undersigned within one month from this date, after which no further claim can be entertained.

H. A. JUSTICE, Lieut.-Col.,
6th Regiment Infantry, H. C.,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

Aurungabad, 20th January 1879.

LODGE CONCORD BALL.

THE ANNUAL MASONIC RE-UNION SOCIAL BALL of this Lodge will take place on FRIDAY, 31st January.

Tickets to admit one Gentleman and Two Ladies... Rs. 10
Extra Ladies' Tickets ..... each ,, 5
Single Gentlemen's Tickets ..... ,, ,, 10

Non-Masons may also subscribe. Applications for Tickets to be made through the Worshipfuls of Lodges in either Constitution, or to

JOHN ARMSTRONG, W. M.,
No. 54, Pellasis Junction Road, Byculla.

THE NEW DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in consequence of MATTERS having been ARRANGED with Mr. NUSSERWANJI ARDESHIR WADIA in regard to the business which the Board of Directors of the Company had to transact, and a meeting of the Board having been held to-day, the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Company advertised by us for 3 O'CLOCK ON TUESDAY the 21st DAY of JANUARY instant, WILL NOT BE HELD.—Dated this 20th day of January 1879.

NUSSERWANJI MERWANJI PANDAY,
PESTONJI KAVASJI,
Directors.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X of 1866, and in the MATTER of the NEW FLEMING SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

VULLUBHRAM HEMCHUND and others ..... Petitioners.

And

In the same Matter.

HAJEE TYAB HAJEE RAHIMTOOLA and others..Petitioners.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN has fixed THURSDAY, the 20th day of January 1879, at 12 o'clock, at his Chambers, in the Court House of the High Court at Bombay, as the time and place for the appointment of an OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR or OFFICIAL LIQUIDATORS of the abovenamed Company. All affidavits in support of the appointment of particular person or persons as Official Liquidator or Official Liquidators should be filed with the Prothonotary of the High Court at or before 4 o'clock in the afternoon of FRIDAY, the 24th day of January 1879, and all affidavits objecting to the appointment of any of the persons proposed as Official Liquidator or Official Liquidators should be filed with the Prothonotary of the High Court at or before 4 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 28th day of January 1879.—Dated this 30th day of January 1879.

J. W. ORR,
Prothonotary.

Messrs. ARDESIR and HORMUSJEE,
Solicitors for the Petitioners,
Vullubhram Hemchund and others.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X of 1866, and in the MATTER of the NEW SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

MANORE HUREHA and others ..... Petitioners.

And

In the same Matter,

HAJEE TYAB HAJEE RAHIMTOOLA and others..Petitioners.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN has fixed THURSDAY, the 20th day of January 1879, at 12 o'clock, at his Chambers, in the Court House of the High Court at Bombay, as the time and place for the appointment of an OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR or OFFICIAL LIQUIDATORS of the abovenamed Company. All affidavits in support of the appointment of particular person or persons as Official Liquidator or Official Liquidators should be filed with the Prothonotary of the High Court at or before 4 o'clock in the afternoon of FRIDAY, the 24th day of January 1879, and all affidavits objecting to the appointment of any of the persons proposed as Official Liquidator or Official Liquidators should be filed with the Prothonotary of the High Court at or before 4 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 28th day of January 1879.—Dated this 30th day of January 1879.

J. W. ORR,
Prothonotary.

Messrs. ARDESIR and HORMUSJEE,
Solicitors for the Petitioners,
Manore Hurkha and others,

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X of 1866, and in the MATTER of the NEW ALEXANDRA SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

TRICUMJEE MOOLJEE and others ..... Petitioners

And

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X of 1866, and in the MATTER of the NEW ALEXANDRA SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HAJEE TYAB HAJEE RAHIMTOOLA and others...Petitioners.

BY an Order made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the above matter, dated the 17th day of January 1879, on the abovenamed Petitions of Tricumjee Mooljee and others and of Hajee Tyab Hajee Rahimtoola and others. It is ordered that the said New Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, be WOUND-UP by the Court under the said Act X. of 1866, and that C. W. L. JACKSON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Clerk of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, Bombay, be hereby APPOINTED PROVISIONAL LIQUIDATOR of the said Company with power to take charge of the Assets, Books, Papers and Documents of the said Company and to carry on the liquidation of the Company so far as may be necessary, pending the appointment of Official Liquidators or an Official Liquidator.—Dated this 20th day of January 1879.

MACFARLANE & GILBERT,
Attorneys for the Petitioners, Hajee Tyab Hajee Rahimtoola and others.

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X of 1866, and in the MATTER of the COLABA SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

RAMJEE CRUSTNAJEE and others ..... Petitioners.

And

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X of 1866, and in the MATTER of the COLABA SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY LIMITED.

HAJEE TYAB HAJEE RAHIMTOOLA and others...Petitioners.

BY an Order made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the above matter, dated the 18th day of January 1879, on the abovenamed Petitions of Ramjee Crustnajee and others and of Hajee Tyab Hajee Rahimtoola and others. It is ordered that the said Colaba Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, be WOUND-UP by the Court under the said Act X. of 1866, and that HEERJEEBHOY HORMUSJEE SHROFF, Esq., be and he is hereby APPOINTED PROVISIONAL LIQUIDATOR of the said Company with power to take charge of the Assets, Books, Papers, and Documents of the said Company and to carry on the liquidation of the Company so far as may be necessary, pending the appointment of Official Liquidators or an Official Liquidator.—Dated this 20th day of January 1879.

MACFARLANE & GILBERT,
Attorneys for the Petitioners, Hajee Tyab Hajee Rahimtoola and others.

FACILITIES GIVEN TO PURCHASERS.

SEWING MACHINES
GIVEN ON HIRE WITH OPTION OF PURCHASE.

MONTHLY INSTALMENTS ACCEPTED.

MACHINES SENT FOR APPROVAL FREE OF CHARGE.

PROSPECTUS AND LESSONS FREE.

ACKNOWLEDGED SUPREMACY OF SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS.
SPARE INSTRUMENTS. HALF SETS.
BOWS. DIVIDERS. PROTRACTORS.
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES.
BEAM and POCKET COMPASSES.
ARCHITECTS' and BUILDERS' SCALES.
ENGINEERS' and TRIANGULAR SCALES.
PARALLEL and POCKET RULES.
STRAIGHT EDGES. THE SQUARES.
CURVES. SET SQUARES.
DRAWING BOARDS. STENCIL PLATES.

SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

LEVELS. LEVELLING STAVES.
CLINOMETERS. SEXTANTS.
PRISMATIC COMPASSES.
MAGNETIC COMPASSES.
OPTICAL SQUARES.
CROSS STAFF HEADS.
METALLIC TAPES.
LAND CHAINS and ARROWS.

ARTIST'S MATERIALS.

WATER COLOURS,
In Cakes, Pans and Tubes.
PAPERS. BOOKS. BLOCKS.
TRACING PAPER and CLOTH.
SABLE and CAMEL HAIR BRUSHES.
PENCILS. CRAYONS. SAUCERS. SLANTS.
OIL COLOURS,
In Collapsible Tubes.
COLOUR BOXES. CANVAS.
PAPER. MILLBOARDS. PANELS.
SABLE and HOG HAIR BRUSHES.
VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA.
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SCHIEDMAYER'S
SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,
Of Solid Walnut Wood and made expressly
FOR INDIA.

Price Rs. 675 Nett Cash, inclusive of packing.

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MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

SOUNDY & CO., RAMPART ROW & MEDOWS STREET,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF
PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS,
IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA,
Sole Agents and Importers of the
SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGANS,
AND THE "HARMONICHORD" IRON FRAMED PIANOS,

Violins, Guitars, Basses, Violincellos, Banjos, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Oboes, Saxophones, Cornets, Sax Horns, Euphoniums, Helicons, Bombardons, Drums, Tympani, Cymbals, Triangles, French Horns, Bassoons, and every kind of Musical Instrument and Appurtenance.

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LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA, ON ACCOUNT OF ITS KEEPING GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., LIMITED, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

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QUOTATIONS, INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUES, FOR COGNACS OF

EM. DUBOIS & CO.'S SHIPPING.

Cash:			Credit.	
21	4	• ONE STAR, in great demand, Old Cognac	22	8
24	12	• ONE STAR, Oval Barrels, with Glass Stopper	26	0
33	4	• ONE STAR, Barrels & robinet, with Glass Stopper, Metallic Tap, about 3 Impl. gall	35	0
25	12	• ONE STAR, Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper per case of 2 doz.	27	0
24	4	• ONE STAR, Flasks, without glass Tumbler, per case of 2 doz.	25	8
31	0	• ONE STAR, Half Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper, per case of 4 doz.	32	8
28	8	ONE STAR, Half Flasks, without glass Tumbler, per case of 4 doz.	30	4
26	8	TWO STARS, very old Cognac	28	0
29	8	THREE STARS, very old Fine Cognac	31	0

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. Special terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.
RETAIL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES:
Mr. JAMES PEARSE, Apollo Street.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazaar Street.
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGUR, Crawford Market.
Mr. BHICAJEE DADABHOY DHUNIDADUNA, 66, Cumballa Hill.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW,

HAVE much pleasure in announcing that they have just landed a new consignment of their well-known

RAILWAY WATCHES.

Their German Silver Railway Watch ..... at Rs. 40
Their Fine Silver Railway Watch ..... at ,, 60
Their German Silver Railway Watch ..... at ,, 60
(Extra large size.)

These Watches being specially made to suit Railway employés, F., L. & Co. can confidently recommend them to any person requiring a really good strong serviceable reliable Time-keeper, which can bear any amount of rough usage.

GUARANTEED FOR 2 YEARS.

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WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,

PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS,
CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,
At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with
GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.
Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

SUPARI TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Per Pot. Cash...Re. 1-4-0

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TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES.
CLEARING RINGS.
DISGORGERS.
FLIES, Artificial.
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.
GAFF HOOKS.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.
GUT TRACES, single and double.
HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.
HOOKS on GIMP, single, double and treble.
LEAD SINKERS.
LINES, Plaited Silk, Waterproof Silk, and Twisted Silk and Hair.
PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Fish.
REELS with secret checks.
RINGS and KEEPERS.
RODS, Fly, General, Salmon and Trolling.
SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers.
SILK for binding and mounting.
SPOON BAITS.
SWIVELS, assorted.

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPARKLING AVALON,

THE NEW SPARKLING WINE,
MADE FROM THE MUST OF THE APPLE.

SPARKLING AVALON,

A Pure and Finished Wine.

SPARKLING AVALON,

An excellent Tiffin and Dinner Wine.

SPARKLING AVALON,

Exhilarating, Generous and Sound.

SPARKLING AVALON "CUP."

One of the choicest Cups that can be produced.

SPARKLING AVALON.

A Splendid Wine for tropical consumption.

Quarts per dozen ..... Cash Rs. 18
Pints ,, ... ,, 10

SOLE AGENTS:
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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 10 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 5 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MUSIC LESSONS given by a Gentleman. Please apply to "M. D.," care of this Office.

SCOTCH Broth, Prawn Pates, Cabbage Farci, Lamb Cutlets and Tomatos, Beefsteaks Oyster Sauce, Curry, Salad, &c. Re. 1, TEMPLE BAR TIFFIN.

LOST, BROWN RETRIEVER BITCH, strayed from Colaba on Tuesday last; answers to the name of "NELLIE." Rs. 10 REWARD. "W. A.," *Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a JAILOR for H. M.'s Common Jail, civil side, Bombay. Salary Rs. 125 per mensem and free quarters

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 20TH JAN. 1879.

The Bombay Mails of the 30th ult. were delivered in London on the 18th inst.

The London commercial telegrams of Saturday's date generally report steady markets. Consols were unchanged at 95⅞ and French Rentes at 113⅜. Enfaced Rupee Paper was quoted at Rs. 75½ for Fours and Rs. 80 for Fours-and-a-half.

Bar Silver has declined from 50½d. to 50⅜d. per oz.

In Oilseed there is no alteration reported in quotations; the markets for Linseed were steady and Rapeseed quiet.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong. The sales for the day reached 12,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were Surats, a good quantity for a Saturday, and prices for both Americans and Surats advanced 1-16d. per lb., the quotation for Mid.-Orleans now being 5⅛d. per lb. and Fair Dhollera 4⅜d. per lb. The improvement must be attributed to the continued small receipts at the American ports, those of Saturday's date how ever show a slight increase, being 20,000 bales, but there are smaller than those for the corresponding day last year when they amounted to 23,000 bales.

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 17th instant compares with the two previous years as follows:—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Total supply of all kinds.	2,130,000	2,360,000	2,709,910
,, ,, Surats.	172,000	133,000	240,670

For the United Kingdom only the figures are—

Stock in Liverpool.....	424,000	392,000	649,100
Do. London.....	49,000	19,000	41,270
American afloat.....	210,000	390,000	386,000
E. Indian ,, ...	44,000	29,000	48,000
Total.....	727,000	830,000	1,124,370
Price of Mid. Orleans...	5 9-16d.	6¼d.	7 1-16d.
,, Fair Dhollera...	4 5-16d.	5 5-16d.	5¾d.
Difference.....	1¼d.	1 3-16d.	1 7-16d.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two preceding seasons:—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Week's Receipts.....	111,000	151,000	112,000
,, Exports to U. K.	81,000	97,000	73,000
,, ,, Continent.	40,000	59,000	51,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	2,938,000	2,794,000	2,889,000
,, Exports to U. K..	954,000	968,000	1,086,000
,, ,, Continent.	713,000	532,000	549,000
,, Stock at the Ports.	840,000	860,000	894,000

Indian Exchange Bank Shares are generally higher: those of the Oriental Bank Corporation have advanced from £31 to £32, the Chartered from £17-10 to £18 and the Chartered Mercantile from £20 to £21. The shares of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation are unchanged at £33.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at H. O.....	Dec. Rs.	6,49,557
Do. Branches.....	Dec. ,,	2,61,679
Other Deposits.....	Dec. ,,	15,99 831
Loans.....	Dec. ,,	16,95 269
Bills Discounted.....	Dec. ,,	1,15,392
Cash with Correspondents.....	Inc. ,,	5,522
Cash and Currency Notes.....	Dec. ,,	8,81,566

These movements again point to heavy withdrawals of Deposits, and although against these there is a marked falling off in the public demand for money, the cash balance is further reduced by 8¼ lacs.

Sterling Exchange to-day has been quiet. The Banks have shown more disposition to buy, but with very few Bills offering but little has been done. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	i.e. 7¼d.	per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight...	8d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	...1s. 8d.	,,
Documents, 4 ,, ,,	...1s. 8d. to 1s. 8 1-16d.	,,
Francs 3 ,, ,,	...2-11	,,

On Calcutta the current quotations are 100 1-16 for demand and 98½ for 60 days' sight Bills.

Government Paper is quiet at 94½ for Fours and Rs. 99½ for Fours-and-a-half.

The Share Market continues depressed. In Banks the only changes are an advance of Rs. 5 per share in Agras and a decline of Rs. 2½ in Bombays. The values of Spinning and Weaving Companies scrip are again mostly lower; Bombay United have declined Rs. 75, Dharumsey Rs. 40, Great Eastern Rs. 30, Hindustan Rs. 35, Khandesh Rs. 25, Mandvi Rs. 10, Manockjee Petits Rs. 50, Morarjees Rs. 25, Prince of Wales Rs. 75, Soonderdas Rs. 25. In Land Companies Colabas have given way Rs. 35 and Freres Rs. 20 per share. In Press Companies Berars and Mofussils have both declined Rs. 10 per share.

Cotton has shown a firmer feeling to-day consequent on the better tone advised from Liverpool on Saturday. Buyers, with few exceptions, have not shown much inclination to operate, but sellers have generally advanced the rates Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. Ready parcels of high class Cotton still command a quick sale owing to continued small arrivals. The failure is announced of Heerjee Jeva, a cotton dealer who some years ago was wealthy; transactions were chiefly with the Dholera district.

Freights are depressed, and although £1-1-3 per ton is the nominal quotation via Canal to Liverpool, there is scarcely any cargo offering even at £1 per ton. Continental rates remain unchanged.

Piece Goods keep steady, with a moderate business doing in the bazaar. Local Goods and Yarns continue depressed and slow of sale.

Coals keep quiet but steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.		p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p.ct	130
Bank of Bengal ...	40,000	500	all	10 do	7374
Bank of Bombay ...	20,000	500	all	12 do	670
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	10 do	680
National Bank of India.	8,50,000	250	212-10	8 do	108

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	—	100
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	415	all	25 p.a.	15
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.a.	1,000
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	55 p.	1,350
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	2 p.ct	60
Bhownuggar M. and P.	800	2,000	all	40 p.a.	900
Company	800	1,000	all	35 p.a*	775
Bombay United					
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	300	all	15 p.a*	50
Broach Mills	1,500	120	all	10 p.a*	3
Colabs S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	25 p.a*	40
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.a*	760
Cowlas Dumas S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	30 p. a.	500
Dharumsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.a*	400
Empress S. and W. Co..	700	500	4.0	—	390
Fleming S. and W. Co..	3,750	500	all	40 p.a*	15
Great Eastern S.,....	1,400	1,000	all	20 p.a*	800
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	30 p.a.	765
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	750	1,000	all	—	0
Jawraj Italloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.a*	710
Khandesh Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p.a*	710
K. Muccujee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	60 p.a*	925
Madras United	800	1,250	all	Nil	6 0
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	70 p.a*	1,150
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.....	30,000	50	50	—	20
Mandvie S. and W. Co...	1,200	500	all	25p.a*	80
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	100	all	20 p.a*	1,010
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	30 p.a*	925
Muscajee S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	160
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	30 p.	650
Nerlad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	10
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld....	600	2,000	all	..	30
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	10 p.a*	15
Oriental	1,000	625	all	25 p.a*	575
Princess of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	200
Sassoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	25	775
Soonderdas Spinning ..	850	1,000	all	75 p.a.	475
Do do, 5 Shares	500	1,000	250	125 p.a.	185
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	800	1,000	all	20 p.a.	775
Victoria Mills	850	1,000	all	25 p.a.*	475

* For Share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.a.	900
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	970
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.ct	500
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	82 p.a.	540
Bellary	378	1,000	all	25	525
Berar Company (New)..	135	500	all	60 p.a	380
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	250	all	14 do	80
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	57
Carrar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	100
Colaba Press Co	500	1,480	all	80 do	475
Dholera P. and G. Co..	200	500	all	30 do	160
East India Press Co..	333	1,000	all	100 do	825
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	950
French Press Co.....	200	500	all	75 p.a.	390
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	350	30 do	165
Prince of W. Press	120	500	1,500	250 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	400	all	25 do	300
Scinde Press Co.....	400	850	750	60 do	300
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,050
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct	550
Volkart's United Press Co.....		1,000	1,000	25 p.a.	525

* Per Share for the half-year.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 18th Jan. as compared with the statement issued on the 11th January:—

Liabilities.	11th Jan. Rs.	18th Jan. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital.....	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities.....	22 00,0 0	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	44,49 868	38,00 311
Do do. at Branches	8 06 537	5 42 58
Other Deposits	1,60,70 748	1,44 79 917
Bank Bills.....	39 760	39 760
Cash Credits, undrawn.....	5,18,329	4,62,1 8
	3,40 83 232	3,15,24,954
Assets.		
Government Securities.....	35,16,014	35,62,224
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	19,74 201	20,46 8 9
Loans on Security of do. do	76,70 502	59 75 221
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,558	2,773
Bills Discounted	1,11,28 84	1,10,04,742
Stamps	3,000	5,000
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 5,43,373		
4 mount applied in reduction 1,90,000	3,35,004	3,43,373
Bullion	1,92,609	1,98 131
Cash Balances with Correspondents.....	92 68 119	83,83,503
Cash and Currency Notes.....	3,40 83,232	3,15 24,954

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The s. s. Afghan, 1 439 tons, Captain A. Hunt, sailed yesterday for Galle, in ba s.

The ship Normandy, 1,208 tons, Captain J. M. Tukey, will sail to-day for Akyab, in ballast.

The ship Prince Lucien, 1,549 tons, Captain D. Cochrane, will sail to-day for Diamond Island, in ballast.

The Brig Father Salam, 99 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 19th inst. from Mozambique, 17th Jan., with a general cargo and 20 deck passengers.

The s. s. Pearl, 366 tons, Captain H. Klee, arrived in harbour on the 19th inst. from Coast and Cutch, with a cargo of specie and 160 deck passengers.

The s. s. City of Baltimore, 1,443 tons, Captain J. Verrel, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Frank Lloyd, Mrs. Moore and three children, and Miss Greenfield.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Coconada, 547 tons, Captain A. Morris, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Captain Semor, Miss Blakeman, Mrs. George, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Fambool, Mr. Stephens, Mr. Quinemant, Miss Brown, and 63 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
19	Pearl(s).....	Klee	Cutch, Jan 17.
	Father Salam	Nacoda (s) ...	Mozambique, Nov 20.
20	Coconada (s)	Morris	Busworah, Jan 6.
	H. G. Tenasserim (s)	Street.....	Porebandar, Jan 18.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
20	Mahratta(s).....	Wilkinson ..	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
	Hydaspes (s)	Hennoldson ..	Aden and Suez.
	City of Baltimore(s)	Verrel	Liverpool.
	Aighan (s)	Hunt	Galle.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—Ship Prince Lucien, Cochrane, to Diamond Island. Ship Normandy, Tukey, to Akyab.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—Steamer Albedia, to Liverpool.
Steamer Coconada, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Pearl, to Coast and Cutch.
Steamer Scootra, to Coast and Calcutta.
Hiate Esperance, to Mozambique.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
18	Africa (s).....	.....	Bombay.
	Khandalla (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Colaba (s).....	.....	Secapatam.
	D. of Lancaster (s)..	.....	London.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.			
17	Precurseur (s).....	.....	Calcutta.
	Meinam (s)	.....	Pondy & Galle.
	El Dorado (s).....	.....	London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—January 20.

From Liverpool.

Rydall 2nd s—22 boxes tinned plates, Allybhoy Noorbhoy. Colla s—1 hogshead claret, Thomson and Taylor.

From London.

Galatea s—40 cases sewing thread, Ew rt Latham and Co; 2 qr casks whiskey, Thomson and Taylor.
Strathleven s—25 cases ginger wine, 15 cases whiskey, and 25 cases beer, Edulji e Bamonjee.
Benarty s—5 hogsheads portwine, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee; 5 cases yellow metal sheets, Killick, Nixon and Co; 85 packages glassware, Fazlkhjee Pestonjee
Greenock—20 c ses eau-de-cologne, Volkart Brothers.
Blairgowrie—4 cases machines, Volkart Brothers; 40 cases matches, E mailjee Escoffiny; 50 cases slate pencil, and 12 bales straw boards, Ebram Budroodin.
Columbian s—25 cases gingerwine, 15 cases rum, and 20 cases whi-key, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Shoke hia; 15 packages earthenware, Esaac Noormahamed.

From Trieste.

Pollux s—111 bales printing and 9 bales colored papers, M. Mondolfo and Co.

From Bordeaux.

Australia s—50 cases champagne, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—January 20.

For Liverpool.

City of Baltimore s—34 bales wool, Premjee Damodur; 12 bales cotton, Kevaldass Treeoomdass; 105 bales cotton, Goculbhoy Moolchand; 3123 cwts myrabolams, Jaitha Purshotum; 38 bales wool, Ewart Latham and Co.
European s—262 cwts blackwood, Heerchund Moorarjee; 34 bales cotton waste, Bhimsee Nuthoo; 35 bales wool, Currimbhoy Nanjee; 27 bales wool, Treecomdass Edjee; 19 bales cotton, Dattoobhoy Dossa; 300 cwts myrabo lams, Noor Mahamed Lutiff; 972 cwts ginger, Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 125 bale- wool, Khunjee Luckmedass and Co.
Rydall Hall s—200 bale- cotton, A Blaschech and Co; 40 tons old iron, Jalnarran Sittaram.

For London.

Hydaspes s—2 boxes gold bars (Rs 1,06,000), The O Bank of I A and China.
Salad .—15 cases P feathers, Rujubally Allyruza; 48 cwts gum, Poonja Jewraz; 800 cwts bones, Currimbhoy Nanjee; 39½ cwts coir yarn, Jalnaran Sitaram.

For Havre.

Rydall Hall s—57 casks cocoanut oil and 4,000 cwts linseed Vinay and Co.

For Marseilles.

Alabama s—428 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.
Columbia s—675 cwts gingelly seed, A Blascheck and Co.

For Genoa.

Columbia s—100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Naples.

Columbia s—300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Alexandria.

Hydaspes s—5 boxes silver coins (Rs. 22,930), David Sassoon and Co; 2 boxes silver coins (Rs. 4,000), Syed Mirza.

For Suez.

Hydaspes s—4 boxes silk, Aga Syed Mirza; 3 boxes silver coins (Rs 9,000), Hajee Zeneli Abedin.

For Yokohama.

Geelong s—25 bales twist, The National S and W Co.

For Hongkong.

Adria s—15 cases P feathers, Rujubally Allyruza; 3 cases P feathers, 14 cases fishmaws and 32 cases sharkfins, Goolamhoosein Hubibjee Kurrimbhoy; 77 cases sharkfins, Dattoobhoy Dossa; 15 bales cotton, Madhowdass Bussasurdar; 27 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 100 cwts broken glasses, and 300 cwts oilcakes, Allymahamed Hasham; 157 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co; 58 bales twist, Ellias Ally; 50 bales twist, Hajee Janmahamed Abdool Khaleck; 3 cases P feathers, Nagindass Furkerbhoy; 150 cases sharkfins and 15 cases fishmaws, Currimbhoy Ebram; 141½ cwts olibanum, Dawoodbhoy Hassum.
Geelong s—75 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 20 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co; 15 bales twist, B R Vakeel; 148 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 9 chests opium, Tata and Co; 13 chests opium, E J Abraham; 114 chests opium, S E Sassoon; 22 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 29 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noormahamed; 29½ chests opium, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co; 48 chests opium, E D rassoon; 4 chests opium, Khetseedass Hurmookoo; 2½ cwts E ketbh, Hassumbhoy Dattoobhoy; 1,250 baskets onions, Husan B bani; 1 case E ketbh and one bazore, Sallaybhoy Jafferbhoy; 30 cwts E ketbh, Ludabhoy Ghulam; 16 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 22 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co.

For Shanghai.

Geelong s—14½ chests opium, S E Sassoon; 18½ chests opium, E J Abram; 5 chests opium, Jairazon Kunyalal; 45 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 54 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 32 chests opium, M S Gubbay; 8 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 6 chests opium, Goolraz Singanee; 2 chests opium, Bukirm Koonlall.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1221 Albuis (s), Bradley—Finlay, Scott & Co,
1166 Alabama (s). Humphries—Halli, Brothers.
1206 Bellona (s), Breen—Lyon & Co.
1774 European (s), Cros —W and A Graham and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VI HAVRE.

1738 Rydal Hall (s), Lloyd—W and A Graham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

2090 Mirzapore (s), Parish—Mails, 24th March.

FOR LONDON VIA CAPE.

392 Oribe, Hoare—Edward Bate & Co.
442 Salado, Milne—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1309 Bangalore (s), Stevens—Mails, 7th Feb.

FOR RANGOON.

1213 Erminta, Lave—Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

1322 Columbia (s), Young—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1293 H. McGilvery, Blake—The Captain.
1423 Scindia s), Windham—McCallock Beyts and Co.
714 Woodville, Nelson—The Captain.

FOR HONGKONG.

780 Adria (s), Stewart—P and O Co.
1139 Geelong (s), Fraser—Mails, 21st Jan.

FOR TRIESTE.

1545 Pollux (s), Ragusin—A. H. Lloyd & Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

706 Koina (s), Morrison—Esaa Bin Califa.

FOR CALLAO.

1208 Melpomene, Leach—The Captain.

FOR AKYAB.

1178 Normandy, Tukey—The Captain.

FOR ALEPEY.

527 Chatanooga, Freeman—W M Macaulay and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

891 Yarm (s), Powell—Finlay, Scott & Co

FOR MOULMEIN.

967 Lady Melville, Hauson—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

NOT FIXED.

1087 Abercorne, Evans—The Captain.
269 Asprey, Hughes—B. R. Pestonjee.
481 A. L. Palmer, Scott—Finlay, Muir and Co.
1650 British Empire, Lewis—N Mauckjee Petit.
1550 Blairgowrie, Dark—J. Soares.
1119 Benarty (s), Potter—Killick, Nixon and Co.
1339 Bengal (s), Mackinnon—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.
1198 Ben Gloe (s), Buchanan—M. Nusserwanjee & Co.
1278 Chrysolite, Stewart—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1555 Cumberland, Farquhar—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1666 Cella (s), Holmes—Benn, Ashley & Co.
1135 Cambridge, Hill—The Captain.
963 Contest, James—The Captain.
941 Cervin (s), Taylor—W M Macaulay and Co.
1438 Carondolet, Stetson—Farnham Co.
1613 Dencallan, Hunt—The Captain.
1600 Duncow, Large.—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1047 Dinapore, Hausen—Edward, Bates and Co.
1613 Evesham Abbey, Westlake—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1004 Eavorit, Anderson—The Captain.
294 Fleur de Lis, Gordon—Killick, Nixon and Co.
398 Fanny, Forsyth—Finlay, Muir and Co.
1253 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
1225 Greenock, Slater—The Captain.
878 Hougemont, Singer—W. M. Macaulay & Co.
1040 Henrietta, Kelly—M. Nusserwanjee & Co.
585 Jungfrau, Lawson—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1011 James Edward, Brooks—The Captain.
1469 Knight Companion, Yeo—Sir C Forbes & Co.
1199 Kilkerran, Love—Finlay, Muir & Co.
719 Landore, Anderson—The Captain.
1015 Marlborough (s), Newcomb—Finlay, Muir and Co.
1235 Medicff, Daljarno—W. and A. Graham & Co.
741 Modern, Stewart—The Captain.
1270 Narcissus, McIntosh—W and A Graham & Co.
296 Nemphar, Sewell—The Captain.
969 Osprey, Hughes B. R. Pestonjee.
202 Olinda, Carter—The Captain.
1540 Prince Curtius, Cochrane—The Captain.
1376 Prince Eugene, Smith—The Captain.
1307 Prince Leopold, Christian—The Captain.
1198 Rosebank—Killick, Nixon and Co.
1109 Rockhurst, McIntyre—Finlay, Muir and Co.
1757 Shakespeare, McGregor—The Captain.
719 Spencer, Crossley—W and A Graham and Co.
1695 Scotland (s), James—(Govt. Transport).
901 Timour, Robbins—The Captain.
1080 Vimeira, Wilson—W and A Graham & Co.
619 Walborg, Hausen—The Captain.
395 Zephyr, Kunsteus—S G Erance.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
686 Clarewitch (s), Rivers (I G S.)
1088 Barralas, Smith (Flag ship).
4 73 Eunhr tes (s), Brownrigg (The Troopship.)
4173 Jumna (s , Parsons (Troop ship).
83 Kwanston (s), (I G S).
584 Lyn (s), Francis—M. Ommanney.
1107 Magdalena, 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
427 Manora (s).
774 Vulcure, Principle.
1070 Vesdnik, Novosselski—(Russian M. of War).

HIGH COURT—January 21.

[Before the Honorable Sir Charles Sargent.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

861-78—A F Turner—Tokersey Puttayshand vs Vurdhman Panachund and another—Craigie L and O.
894-78—Craigie, L and O—Cursondass Madhowdass vs Abdool Yahab bin Ahmed Moosaree—Shapoorjee and T.
567-78—Prescot and W—J C Lanyon and another vs Mahomed Hajee Jewa Noormahomed—Craigie, L and O.

[Before the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley].

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

634-76—In Person—Abdoolhoosein Abdool Ali and another vs Abdoolsadar Hajubally.
638-76—In person—Dayabhoy Tapidass and others vs Nemchund Keshrichund—H Bicknell.
214-77—Lynch and T—The L B and M Bank vs Maria de Souza —Remington R and O.
475-77—Macfarlane and G—Lalljee Veerjee vs Muncherjee Rustomjee Khambatta.
316-77—Trabjee and S—Adhan Elanbux bin Meya Abdoola and another vs Hajee Ally Mahomed Rehmtoola.
457-78—In person—Dewjee Hemraj and others vs Jootha Nundasel.
458-78—Bhaishunker N—Nurrotumdass Soonderlal and another vs Cooverbai and others—Craigie L and O.
459-78—Bhaishunker N—Toolsaram Gulubdass vs Cooverbai and others—Craigie L and O.
460-78—Bhaishunker N—Lullcobhoy Sumbhoolal and others vs Cooverbai and others—Craigie, L and O.
462-78—Isjperson—Hurdass Premjee and others vs Toolaidass Rowjee and others.
499-78—In person—Gooldass Jairam and others vs Sewlinappa Bussappa Jillee.
501-78—In person—Motibai vs Rutonshaw Cooverjee Patel and others.
570-78—Muljee and B—Jewraj Muccoojee and others vs Premchund Roychund.
583-78—Freeoot and W—Surry Rowjee Chiploonkar vs Atmaram Balcrishna and others—Shamrao P.
596-78—M M Munshi—Thacker Morarjee Cursondass vs Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and another.
618-78—Jefferson and P—Bhanna Heers and others vs Oomersey Mundbunjee and others—In person.
628-78—Muljee and B—Morarjee Hurridass vs Khakoo Pirranee.
635-78—Muljee and B—Mathooradass Lowjee vs The New Fleming S and W Co.
656-78—Shapurjee and T—Lalljee Narronjee and others vs Nursey Kessowjee and others.

Long Causes.

592-74—Smith and F—Ali Sunder bog Mahomed vs Cooverjee Pragjee and others—Lynch and T—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr Justice Green.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

560-78—Hearn Gand G—Shreeram Moolchund vs Nambanmull Motamullani.
541-78—Smith and F—Sadasew Atmaram and others vs Bhicajee Succaram and others—H Bicknell.
482-78—Shapurjee and T—Jairam Dayal vs Tooloidass Jairaj and others—Macfarlane and G.
578-78—A F Turner—Mahomedbhoy Adamjee vs Dadabhoy Nowrojee and another—Ardeshir and H.
582-78—In person—Meroba Purshotum vs Lukshmibai—In person.
588-78—Janar hun and G—Eduljee Rustomjee Mody vs Abdool Chalk and W—Gujanan Crushnarao vs Vithuldass Nurrotumdass and others—B N, and B and B.
405-78—Shapurjee and T—Kreimavahoo vs Ruttonsey Heerjee—Shamrao P.
406-78—Macfarlane and G—Janmahomed Khaluckdina and others—vs Puddumsey Lukhumsey and others—Rimington H and C.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—January 17.

MacMahon, Col, Staff Corps, on furlough, form Hissar.

January 19.

Smith, Yet Surg, on Med Cert, from Hissar.

January 20.

Semer, Captain, Staff Corps, on furlough, from Shikarpore.
Nicolas, Captain, R A, on leave, from Kirkee.
Sharland, Lieut, R A, on sick leave, from Dirjeeling.
Farrell, School Master, Educ. Dept., on sick leave, from Kirkee.
Jones, Major General, R E, on Med Cert, from Poona.
Irvin, Surg Major, on leave, from sialkot.

DEPARTURES.—January 20.

Robinson, Surg. on Med Cert, to England.
Stanhope, Captain, 13th Lt Infantry, on duty, to Bellary.
Johns, Major General, R E, on Med Cert, to England.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, January 11.

The Com-C in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

5th Bengal Cavalry—Major Shakespear, Squadron Commander, to be Lieut in Command, vice Osborne, retired. Major Graham, Squadron Commander, to move up in order of seniority vice Shakespear, Captain Vansenen, Squadron Officer and Adjutant, to be Squadron Commander, vice Graham. Lieut Kinloch, Supernumerary, to be Squadron Officer and Adjutant, vice Vansenen.

Col n-l Young, R A, is permitted to proceed to England in anticipation of his retirement from the service.

Lieut-Col and Brevet Colonel Yates, CB, R A, is directed to proceed from Lucknow to Barrackpore, for duty with the Royal Artillery at that station.

Lieut Bunny, R H A, is directed to proceed from Benares to Secunderabad, and join C Battery B Brigade into which he has been appointed.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—29th Regiment—Lieut Lucas to be instructor of Musketry, vice Lawton, promoted.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief having approved of the following exchange:—Captain Leslie, 3rd Foot, and Captain Brereton, 89th Foot, being withdrawn, G O C C dated 4th Oct 1878, notifying the same is hereby cancelled.

The following officers of the Army Medical Department, serving in the Bengal command, will proceed to England during the present cold weather season, and will be detailed by the Surgeon General for duty with troops as may be required:—Surgeons Major Dempster, Gardner, and M'Farland

Lieut Anderson, R A, is directed to proceed from Meean Meer to Lucknow, for duty with No 6 Battery 8th Brigade.

THE ACTING COMMANDER OF THE FORCE'S ORDERS, MADRAS.

Head Quarters, Madras, 6th to 11th January.

Surgeon R Pemberton, from Southern District, to Companies (Q O) Sappers and Miners, for Active Service.

The undermentioned candidates is reported to have passed the Higher Standard Examination in the Hindustani language:—Lieut S Carr, 1-21st Foot.

Captain Shelley, Wing Officer, 22nd N I, Bombay, sick certificate, to appear before a final medical board.

Lieut Jones, Wing Officer 40th N I, to Squadron Officer 2nd Light Cavalry.

Surgeon-Major C Healy, from Medical charge Detachment 43rd Foot, Madras, and J R Rahilly from on arrival from England to Medical charge detachment 4th Foot, Mallapooram.

Surgeon U J Bourke, from general duty, Presidency Circle, to Medical charge detachment, 48th Foot, Calicut.

Surgeon H J W Barrow having completed a tour of foreign service, will proceed to England by the troopship leaving Bombay, 24th Jan.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Higher Standard examination in the Hindustani language:—Lieut Jones, 40th M N I; and Sub-Lieut Jervis, 29th M N I.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard examination in the Hindustani language:—Surgeon Smith, I M Department, 2nd Lieut Kerrich, 43rd Foot, Surgeon-Major Maurin, and Lieut Tracy, G-6th R A.

43rd Foot.—Lieut Plowden to England on medical certificate.

Staff Corps—Major H S Elton, Officer, 16th Regiment N I, for one day in extension.

Captain R Wilson, Wing Officer, 13th N I, from 20th Dec, Bombay, sick certificate, to appear before a medical board.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. SEXTON, COMMANDANT, B. V. R.

Bombay, 20th January 1879.

1 The undermentioned having resigned are struck off the strength, from this date viz:—

No. 469	Vol. Radenhurst, W. H.,	Letter F. Company.
,, 479	,, Tittle, A. E.,	Do.
,, 398	,, Andrews, F.,	Do.
,, 470	Corpl. Shaw, J. W.,	Do.
,, 438	Vol. King, C. J.,	Do.
,, 415	,, Quadros, M. R. de.,	Do.
,, 133	,, Von Geyer, H. A.,	Letter B. Company.
,, 710	,, Rice, H. A.,	Do.
,, 169	,, Greaves, L.,	Letter C. Company.
,, 800	,, Colclo, W.,	Letter D. Company.
,, 269	,, Mugge, R.,	Do.

2 With reference to Regtl Order, Para 1 of the 25th July 1878, the resignation of No 207 Vol Lewis Frank, C Company, is cancelled.

3 With reference to Regimental Orders of the 10th Instant, it is notified for general information that Saturday, the 22nd Feb, has been fixed by the Brigadier General, Commanding the District, as the date upon which the Annual Inspection of the Corps will be taken by him, on the General Parade ground.

4 For this inspection the Regiment will parade in Full Dress with helmets, arms, and accoutrements and will fall in at 4 P.M., in front of the Gymkhana Pavilion on the above date.

5 Twenty rounds of blank ammunition per man will be issued on this Parade, and members are accordingly requested to remove the service ammunition from their pouches before coming on the ground.

6 With reference to the above the following extract from the Vol: Regt: is published in Para 288, Every available Officer and member of the Corps must be present on this parade. Those who are unavoidably prevented from attending should previously apply for the Commanding Officer's permission to be absent. Where the reason assigned for such application is not satisfactory leave will be refused. In case of sickness a Medical Certificate will be furnished. Leave of absence granted will be subject to the confirmation of the Insp

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S MOVEMENTS.

JACOBABAD, JAN. 20,

His Excellency the Governor arrived this morning from Dadur, and leaves this afternoon for Shikarpur. He does not go to Calcutta, but remains in Sind until the transport arrangements are complete.

THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE MAJOR ST. JOHN AND LIEUT. WILLIS.

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 20.

The following telegrams are published by the *Pioneer*:—

KANDAHAR, JAN 10, VIÂ QUETTA THE 18TH.

The assassin who fired at Major St. John was lying in wait at the corner of the main bazaar, and seeing him preceded by an orderly and accompanied by Nawab Gholam Hussein, and also a number of the townspeople, probably believed him the General. He rushed at the Major and fired a pistol full in his face, at only a yard distance, but fortunately missed, the bullet passing close to the Nawab. He then drew a sword, but was captured, almost unhurt, after a desperate resistance. Not a quarter of an hour later, in another quarter of the city, a man rushed at Lieutenant Willis, E-4 R. A., who was standing in front of a shop with three of his gunners, and stabbed him in the lungs, inflicting a severe wound, though it is hoped not mortal. He then ran amuck down the bazaar, wounding two artillerymen and one rifleman, all slightly, before he was cut down and killed by Captain Hervey and a duffadar of the Sind Horse. Apart from these outbreaks of fanaticism, the city is tranquil. Confidence is returning and supplies are coming in freely.

200 of the Rifle Brigade and 200 of the Ghoorkhas left there for Basauli to-day, where a column is being formed to make further explorations by way of Peshbolak. The Sappers have begun a new road along the Kabul river from here to Basauli, along which the telegraph will run.

NEWS FROM JALLALABAD.

JALLALABAD, JAN. 17.

The latest news from Kabul, is that a Cavalry regiment has deserted *en masse* and disorder is increasing in the city. The troops which accompanied the Amir to Turkistan are now remaining there, as his nominal army are disaffected because Shere Ali left their families at Kabul but brought his own to Turkistan.

Major Cavagnari has dismissed the Ghilzai chiefs, who are going back to maintain order in their country, and be ready for any service the British Government chooses to put upon them. It is hoped that they will be able to open the passes, so that caravans may come through unmolested by thieves who are now infesting them. The Kunar Sayud waited upon General Sir Sam Browne on Wednesday, and was quite earnest in repeating assurances that he wished to be on the most friendly terms with the English. Yakub Khan's summons to the Ghilzais took the form of ordering the chiefs to attend with their tribes at Jagdallak, whence the chiefs were to go to Kabul to receive orders about the service they were to perform.

JALLALABAD, JAN. 19.

The reconnoitring party went out on Friday due south for 17 miles, and reached the villages of Mazina. The general nature of the country traversed is stony and unproductive; few people were seen, but those were peaceful and poverty-stricken. The Quarter Master General's Department is rapidly surveying the country about Jallalabad.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE KAFFIR TROUBLES.

LONDON, JAN. 20.

Latest advices to hand from the Cape announce that King Cetewayo has replied to the message from Sir Bartle Frere (Governor and High Commissioner of Cape Colony) assenting to some of the demands, but asking time to consider the others. This has been positively refused, and Cetewayo is now massing troops.

Consols remain unchanged at 95¾.

THE ROUMELIAN COMMISSION.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 19.

The semi-official *Agence Russe* announces that the Great Powers have assented to the extension of the functions of the Roumelian Commission.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 20.

The Hall Line Steamer Speke Hall departed from here on the 18th.

The Anchor Line steamer Anglia, from Bombay, arrived at Marseilles on the 17th instant.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JAN. 18.

The Bombay Mails of the 30th ult. via Brindisi were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, JAN. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong. Sorats firm.

Fair Dhollera	4¾d.
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-7½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70¼
4½ per cent. do.	80
3 per cent. Consols for account	95⅞
5 per cent. French Rentes 1872	113¾
Bar Silver	50½d.
Oriental Bank Shares	£32
Chartered „	£18
Do. Mercantile „	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Shares	£33

Arrival.—Anglia.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, JAN. 20, 8-5 P.M.

French Mail Steamer Meinam, from Calcutta, arrived.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7¾d.	per Rs.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8d.	„
Credits „	1s. 8d.	„
Documents, 3 „	1s. 8d. to 1s. 8 1-16d.	„
rances 3 „	2.11	„

THE Apollo Bandar attracted even a larger than usual attendance of ladies and gentlemen yesterday evening, on the occasion of the departure for England of Mrs. Gibbs, wife of the popular Senior Member of the Legislative Council of Bombay. And when it became known, late in the evening, that Mrs. Gibbs had gone off from the Mazgaon Bandar, the disappointment was general. However, large numbers of persons got over the difficulty by going off to the steamer, and making their adieu on board. Amongst those present were—the Hon'ble Mr. Ashburner, Sir Michael and Lady Westropp, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Green, Mr. Justice Bayley, Col. Willoughby, the Hon'ble Col. Anderson, Mr. Justice Melvill, Brigadier-General Aitcheson, Mr. and Mrs. Vouillon, Mr. and the Misses Gill, Mr. Jardine, Mr. Fox, Mr. R. Walton, Dr. Arnott, Mr. Nugent, Mr. Naylor, Mr. Kittredge, &c. &c.

A GENTLEMAN who has taken an active interest in public affairs in Bombay went home by yesterday's mail. We allude to Col. Hancock, R.E, the late Chairman of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, and Consulting Engineer for Railways to the Bombay Government, who has gone home on leave. Col. Hancock went off from the Apollo Bandar about 5 30 p. m., accompanied by the Hon'ble Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., the Hon'ble Mr. Ravenscroft, C. S. I., Mr. Arthur Crawford, Mr. Webb, and other friends.

WE are requested to make a statement on authority, which will probably take most persons in Bombay by surprise. The statement appears to be beyond cavil, because it is based on an examination of the interest account of Nursey Kessowjee and Co., pp. 64—68 of a book which, with several others, is now deposited in the office of the Official Assignee at Bombay. It appears from this account that Kessowjee Naik had been drawing at interest, for his own purposes, large sums of money from the firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. The account made up to the Diwalee of 1877 shows that Kessowjee Naik owed his son's firm at that date no less a sum than Rs. 19,79,365-13-9, and that the interest due on this sum for a year amounted to Rs. 1,24,091. It has thus been discovered that Kessowjee Naik is at present a debtor to his son's firm for Rs. 21,03,456-13-9.

THE Oodeypore correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* sends some very melancholy news from that city under date the 9th instant:—"Very sad is the news from this part of the country; cholera is playing havoc amongst the natives of this city; upwards of thirty are being carried away daily. The whole day nothing but the crying, lamentations, and wailings of women is heard all over the city and streets of Oodeypore. Every effort is made to put down the plague. The Maharana of Oodeypore and the Maharani, with all the Durbar officials, have left the palace, and are in tents in a village called Narmagra, away from the capital."

FLOGGING appears to be the punishment for even high officials in Siam. A recent number of the *Siam Weekly Advertiser* says, "a report was current in Bangkok lately that four officers high in the service of Siam had been found guilty of some irregularity, and that two had been flogged and the other two imprisoned."

WE see that from Madras shipments of blue cloth and Madras handkerchiefs have begun to be made to England. The steamer Manora, of the B. I. S. N. Company, which left that port on the 3rd instant for London, conveyed, among other goods, 54 bales of blue cloth of local manufacture for the London market.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja Sindia and suite arrived in Calcutta on Friday last. His Highness was met at the Howrah railway station by Mr. Under-Secretary Plowden, and Mr. Rose, A.-D.-C., who had been sent out in one of the State carriages to receive him, and drove into town under the usual salute. The Maharaja will be a Government guest during his stay there.

WE are glad to learn, says the Lahore paper, that the master of the light railway to the Bolan is not yet entirely shelved. Colonel J. G. Medley, Consulting Engineer to Government Guaranteed Railways, proceeds at once to the scene, with the object, it is to be hoped, of promoting this most important work with vigour.

THE *Madras Times*—Nowhere in India has the advent of the Famine Commission been looked forward to with greater eagerness than in the Madras Presidency. Its progress will be watched by many eyes and with eager almost feverish interest. Its proceedings will probably be sharply, yet kindly, criticised. The Commissioners ought not to take these criticisms amiss, as they proceed from a deep and earnest interest in the work of the Commission, and from a sincere hope that the investigations now in progress may be thorough, and that the greatest possible good may result to this unfortunate country. This being the case, we have no hesitation—because our criticism is not hostile, but friendly—in giving expression to the dissatisfaction which is felt at the mode in which the investigations are being conducted in this Presidency. Who, it is asked, is responsible for the "itinerary" which has been published? Surely it has been prepared in communication with His Grace the Governor and the Councillors, who must know very well that a most inadequate idea of the country will be obtained from the course of country which the Commission has adopted as the scene of its peregrinations. It surely cannot have been planned by, or for, the Commission that its members should see only the good cultivable soil of the Presidency. Yet this will be the result of the arrangement which has been adopted. According to present arrangements the Commissioners can see nothing of the actual state of the country, not even through the windows of the railway carriages, for they travel much by night. Further, financial mistake,—they keep in the best parts of large towns. They should get into, at least, the interior of one district, far away from the railway and the towns, and should be in tents for a few weeks. As they are going on now, the Commissioners may produce a voluminous report, but will it also be a *valuable* one? Mr. Elliott's experience in Mysore led us to expect very different "itinerary" to that which he, as the "personal conductor" of the tourists, has provided. When men see the way in which the inquiry is being carried on, they will discount the value of the report before it appears, and say unpleasant, but perhaps painfully true, things about the anxiety which is evinced to visit Ootacamund and other "dry-land" taluq. In the taluq the inconveniences suffered might be manifold, but the information to be obtained would be priceless for the purposes of the Commission. There surely can be no hesitation as to the choice which the Commission will take, even at this late hour. If they do not,——but we prefer not to have to consider such an alternative.

JOURNALISTS more especially will sympathize with the editor of the *Rangoon Times* who was disturbed in his duties by the breaking out of a fire on the 4th inst. in his immediate neighbourhood, and which soon induced him to form the resolution to remove himself and all his mechanical appliances to a place of safety. How this resolution was accomplished we will let him relate:—"We regret that we are this morning compelled to apologise for our non-appearance yesterday, and to ask the consideration of our readers for a few days longer to enable us to get our office once more into working order. Last Saturday evening, just as our Monday's issue was going to press, a fire broke out in the block of buildings between 37th and 38th streets, and owing to the prevailing direction of the wind, and to the utter absence of any means of stopping it, the fire rapidly spread. For some time our office was in great danger; indeed, at one time it was thought that nothing could save it, but thanks to the exertions of a detachment of H. M's. 89th Regiment, as well as of others who were present, the fire was got under before reaching us. But when the fire was at its height, and when the saving of our office was very doubtful, every thing that could be moved was taken out. In spite of all the care that could be taken, whole 'gallega' and 'chases' of 'standing matter' were converted into 'pie'; and any one with the slightest acquaintance with the working of a printing office will know what this means. *Ordo ab chao* is now the task before us. We have to tender our hearty thanks to all those who on Saturday evening last gave us the most invaluable assistance. It would take too long to thank each one here by name; but we must tender our thanks specially to the editor of the *Rangoon Gazette*, not only for his services on Saturday evening, but for the exceedingly valuable and timely aid rendered us yesterday when he brought his office establishment to assist us in our arduous task. Such an act of generosity cannot be over praised, especially when it is remembered that by so doing he is unable this morning to publish his usual issue. We thank him most cordially, assuring him that we shall never forget his kindness."

THE Russian historian, Professor Ilovayski, has published an article in the Russian *St. Petersburg Gazette* on the late disturbances among the students in the empire. Such disturbances, he says, have occurred from time to time in Russia during the past twenty years, and they have nearly always been confined to two or three centres. The promoters of them can no more be regarded as the representatives of the educated classes in Russia than the Beckers, Blinds, and Nobilings as representing the members of the universities of Germany. It is well known that Germany owes to her universities her present greatness, and the long series of celebrated names in all the departments of her political life; in Russia, on the other hand, the highest culture is unfortunately so rare that many men who occupy the highest posts in the State do not possess it. The real source of these disturbances is, according to the Professor, to be found in the "machinations of secret agitators," who pursue their objects from personal motives, and make use of the students as their blind instruments. These agitators skilfully excite immature minds with such words as "people," "despotism," "freedom," and "equality," not caring how much youthful force is perverted and ruined by their agitations. Disorders are followed by judicial investigations and arrests, the bugbear of revolution terrifies society, the public attention is diverted from really important questions, and the object of the internal and external enemies of Russia is attained. Whenever an urgent State reform is being introduced, such as the emancipation of the serfs, or when Russia is occupied with some great question like that of Poland or the East, one may always look for some silly demonstration on the part of the half-educated people who aspire to play a part in politics. In the present case it was considered necessary to divert the attention of Russia from the Afghan question, and instantly the agitators worked on the recklessness and frivolity of a certain portion of the Russian youth. "So long," concludes the Professor, "as we show alarm at these excesses, they will be repeated whenever an opportunity presents itself. But if we prove to the agitators who are working behind the scenes that such manifestations have not the smallest influence on questions of internal and external policy, and that they do not for a moment restrain the Government from carrying out its decisions, we shall no longer be troubled with incidents of this kind, and the students will perceive that they do not represent any political power in the State."

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*—That "repeating" or "magazine" rifles will in every army supersede before long the weapons now forming the armament of infantry may be very safely predicted. The repeating rifles more recently invented—such as the Vetterli, with which the élite of the Swiss army are equipped; the Frohwirth, carried by the Tyrolian mounted rifles; and the Kropatschek, with which experiments are at the present time being carried on by the Austrian military authorities—can be used as ordinary breech-loaders and recharged just as easily and expeditiously as the Martini-Henry, the Mauser, or the Werndl, while in their magazines a number of cartridges, varying from six to thirteen in different systems, can be carried, to be poured forth at critical moments with a rapidity far greater than can be achieved with a simple breech loader. The only objection which can be urged against the introduction of repeating rifles as the general armament of troops is their alleged liability, owing to their necessarily more complicated construction, to get out of order when subjected to rough usage in the field. A similar apprehension was, it may be remembered, very generally expressed when a breechloading rifle was first proposed, and was, in fact, one of the causes which led the French Artillery Committee to decline to recommend the adoption of the needle gun when it was submitted to them several years before it was introduced into the Prussian service. The breechloader has, however, been found to remain perfectly serviceable even when carried by troops bivouacking night after night in the most inclement weather without the slightest cover or protection for either themselves or their arms, and a repeating rifle would probably prove in practice to be just as easily kept in order. In the weapons of this kind first manufactured the machinery of the lock was naturally somewhat complicated, but in more recent patterns the whole apparatus has been greatly simplified. At the same time an increased rapidity of fire has been obtained; a rifle having been lately submitted to the Austrian Minister of War from which, it is asserted by the inventor, forty rounds per minute can be easily fired.

BOMBAY.

THE band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion will play at the Gymkhana this evening.

THE Indian Government s.s. Tenasserim, 1,760 tons, Captain H. A. Street, arrived in harbour yesterday from Porebandar, which port she left on the 18th inst.

POPULAR LECTURES.—The second lecture of the season in connection with the Gujarati Dayan Prasark Mundle will be delivered at 5 p.m. to-day, Tuesday, by Mr. Bomanji Byramji Patel at the Framji Cowasji Institute. Subject, "Indian Ports of yore, their habits, manners and customs." The lecture is open to the public.

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following is a summary of cases prosecuted by this Society during the week ending 19th instant:—Horses, lame 2; Bullocks, lame 16, sore necks 3; fine, Rs. 72.

GAMBLERS.—Shaik Hoosein Mussoond and four others were yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of being found gaming in a public place. Prisoner No. 1 was fined Rs. 20, or one month's rigorous imprisonment, and the rest Rs. 3 each.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—A Hindoo, named Wittoo Ramjee, was yesterday fined Rs. 40, or in default ordered to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment, by Mr. W. Webb, for committing criminal breach of trust in respect of a gold ornament, the property of one Minah, woman. Another Hindoo, named Gungaram Saddoo, was convicted by the same Magistrate on three separate charges of criminal breach of trust in respect of certain ornaments belonging to three different parties. He was sentenced on the first charge to pay a fine of Rs. 40, or in default to two months' rigorous imprisonment, and on the other two charges to an accumulative fine of Rs. 60, or in default to twelve weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THE LATE INSPECTOR D'ARCY.—The members of the Bombay Police Force have one and all subscribed most generously towards a fund for the widow and orphan children of the late Inspector D'Arcy. This is just as it should be for the family of such a noble-hearted public servant. It is now proposed to make an appeal to the outside public, in order to secure further help for the unhappy family whom it has pleased Providence to commit to our care. Surely each one will give his mite in reply to such an appeal.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner*, Jan. 18.

PROPOSED TEMPERANCE HOTEL.—We have seen a prospectus setting forth a proposal for a Bombay Temperance Hotel to provide a resort for the lower classes, of natives visiting this city, who desire to avoid the bad examples and enticements so current here, and ensure for them such refreshments as shall suit their means. "Visitors and residents are to enjoy all the advantages to be obtained in other hotels as regards board, lodging, baths, &c., but no liquor will be allowed on the premises, and none but sober persons admitted." Capital is raised to the amount of Rs. 12,000 in 600 shares of Rs. 20 each, half to be paid on allotment.—*Bombay Guardian*, Jan. 18.

WE are concerned to hear of the death of Mr. Collins the well-known contractor, and for long a resident of Kurrachee. Mr. Collins met with a serious accident a few weeks ago while out driving, and the injuries he sustained occasioned his death. Mr. Collins died in Upper Sind, we believe. He held several contracts at one time on the Indus Valley State Railway line.—*Beacon*.

THE TRAFFIC ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 11th January 1879 was 1,08,578 maunds, and in money Rs. 1,27,392. The quantities carried and earnings compare with 1878 as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 12th Jan. 1879.	Week ending 13th Jan. 1878.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 23,388	Mds 59 564	...	Mds36,206
Amount	Rs. 72,781	Rs. 72,328	...	Rs. 49,567
WHEAT—				
Weight	Mds 36,093	Mds 88,368	...	Mds52,275
Amount	Rs. 16,307	Rs. 48,384	...	Rs. 34,077
GRAIN AND SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds2,51,380	Mds2,53,667	Mds 92,723	...
Amount	Rs. 1,58,185	Rs. 1,53,315	Rs. 55,785	...
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 37,582	Mds 34,241	Mds 3,341	...
Amount	Rs. 13,341	Rs. 15,557	Rs. 1,816	...
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 139	Mds. 528	...	Mds 389
Amount	Rs. 338	Rs. 2,227	...	Rs. 1,889
PIECE GOODS AND TWIST—				
Wei ht	Mds 16,659	Mds. 20,252	...	Mds 3,593
Amount	Rs. 25,091	Rs. 31,803	...	Rs. 6,711
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds1,85,983	Mds2,98,166	...	M 1,12,184
Amount	Rs. 1,24,559	Rs. 1,93,729	...	Rs 74,163
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds6,51,203	Mds 7,59 781	...	M 1,08,578
Amount	Rs. 3,96,585	Rs. 5,23,977	...	Rs1,27,392

THE TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 11th January 1879 was 70,088 maunds, and in money Rs. 29,909. The quantities carried and earnings compared with 1878 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 11th Jan. 1879.	Week ending 12th Jan. 1878.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 1,559	Mds 31,826	...	Mds30,267
Amount	Rs. 1,050	Rs. 21,324	...	Rs. 20,274
GRAIN—				
Weight	Mds1,32 73	Mds1,42,263	...	Mds10,190
Amount	Rs. 40,513	Rs. 46,198	...	Rs. 5,685
JAGGERY—				
Weight	Mds. 26,138	Mds. 15,573	Mds 10,565	...
Amount	Rs. 15,751	Rs. 5,149	Rs. 10,603	...
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds. 126	Mds. 903	...	Mds 777
Amount	Rs. 307	Rs. 2,284	...	Rs. 1,977
PIECE GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 3,588	Mds. 6,570	...	Mds. 2,982
Amount	Rs. 3,426	Rs. 6,881	...	Rs. 3,455
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 29,164	Mds 24,900	Mds 4,264	...
Amount	Rs. 5,374	Rs. 6,051	...	Rs. 777
SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds. 4,716	Mds. 13,861	...	Mds 9,145
Amount	Rs. 1,277	Rs. 5,093	...	Rs. 3,816
SUGAR—				
Weight	Mds. 5,514	Mds. 7,121	...	Mds 1,647
Amount	Rs. 4,201	Rs. 4,076	Rs. 125	...
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds1,18,698	Mds1,48,807	...	Mds 29,909
Amount	Rs. 39,432	Rs. 44,187	...	Rs. 4,755
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 3,21,576	Mds 3,91,864	...	M 70,088
Amount	Rs. 1,11,334	Rs. 1,41,243	...	Rs. 29,909

RELATIVE STRENGTH OF NURSEY KESSOWJEE'S FOUR MILLS.

WHEN applying to the Bank of Bombay for fresh loans on the 11th December 1878, Nursey Kessowjee submitted the following among other particulars of the relative strength of the mills:—

Nursey Mills—Nominal capital, divided into 2,500 shares of Rs. 400 each, Rs. 10,00,000. Spindles 26,000; looms 325, and hand looms 50.

Colaba Mills—Nominal capital, divided into 1 500 shares of Rs. 1,000 each, Rs. 15,00,000. Spindles 25 560; and looms 500.

New Fleming Mill—Nominal capital, divided into 3,757 shares of Rs. 500 and 1,486 shares of Rs. 250 each, Rs. 22,50,000. Spindles 50,000; and looms 750.

New Alexandra Mill—Nominal capital, divided into 3,500 shares of Rs. 400 each, Rs. 14,00,000. Spindles 24,620; and looms 382.

PERFECTION.—Mr. S. A. All n's World's Hair Restorer (the genuine only in pink paper wrapper) never fails to restore Grey Hair to its youthful colour, imparting to it new life, growth and lustrous beauty. Its action is certain and through quickly banishing greyness. It is not a dye. It ever proves itself the natural strengthener of the Hair. Its superiority and excellence are established throughout the world.—Sold by Treacher & Co., Bolton & Co., and D. Fernandez & Co., Bombay; Smith, Stanistreet & Co. and R. Scott, Thompson & Co., Calcutta; De Beaux & Co., Madras; J. L. Lyell & Sons, Agra & Co., Allahabad; E. Plomer & Co., Simla and Lahore; J. Mustan & Co., Colombo and dealers in all principal towns.—(Adv.)

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Hydaspes, Captain D. Runciman, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the Europe Mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr W. E. Hart.
For R indi i—Mr and M s Eaton and Mr H C West.
For Venice—Dr R J Q Ionell.
For Aden—Mr Cowasjee Dhabhar, Mr. Muncherjee Eduljee Son, Mrs Werner Joe Framjee and Mr Bessonjee Eduljee.
For Suez—Mr Colvin.

DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES.

HER MAJESTY'S Troopship Euphrates, 4,173 tons, Captain Charles J. Brownrigg, will sail to-day for England with 31 officers, 27 ladies, and 23 children; and also 390 men, 65 women, and 140 children.

The following is the list of officers and families:—

Major General J B Nicols, R E	Captain and Mrs A G Clayton, and three children, R E
Colonel and Mrs J C Hailes, R A	Captain W Welman, 85th Foot
Colonel and Mrs A Davidson, R E	Quarter Master H Stokes, 61st Foot.
Lieut Col and Mrs L E Hadow and child, R A	Quarter Master M Robinson, R A
Surg Major and Mrs W Curran and child, A M D	Lieut J L A Mackay, Staff Corps
Surg Major and Mrs T T Gardner and two children, A M D	Lieut H F Grant, 4th Hussars.
Surg Major and Mrs C A Mansell and child, A M D	Lieut D Brown, 100th Foot
Major H B Clark, R E	Lieut N Pochin, 2-7th Foot
Major F W B Parry, 2-22nd Foot	Lieut C S Skipton, R A
Captain and Mrs F C Nicoab and child, R A	Lieut A J Montgomery, R A
Captain and Mrs A Swinton and child, R A	Lieut and Mrs A G H Hayne, Staff Corps
Captain F W Douglas, 1-21st Foot	Lieut G H W Beaumont, R A
Surg E A H Roe, A M D	Vet. Surg F F Crawford, R A
Captain and Mrs F F Ditmas and two children, R A	Lieut H C B Owen, R A
	Surg R Smith, A M D
	Lieut H Richardson, 1-8th Foot
	Rev W J Hunt

THE NARIAD SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, before Mr. Justice Bayley in chambers, the appointment of an official liquidator of the company was discussed. Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, appeared for Rajaram Narcondas and Co. and other petitioners; Mr. Macfarlane for Rustomjee Dossabhoy Setna, executor of the late Hajee Ismail Hajee Hubib and others; Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Ardaseir and Hormusjee, for Munoor Harkha, a principal creditor; and Mr. Payne for the company.

Mr. Farran suggested that the liquidator should be a person who would be able to take a proper view of the questions to be raised before him; and that either Mr. P. M. Mehta or Mr. F. R. Viesjee be appointed with a lump sum of Rs. 2,000 as his remuneration. The shares of the company were fully paid up; there were no calls to be made; and no knowledge of accounts was absolutely necessary.

Mr. Inverarity supported the appointment of Mr. Mehta or Mr. Viesjee. Between the 5th April and 5th June 1878, his client had advanced the company Rs. 2,20,000, which was still due with interest. It was stated in the original petition that the assets were worth three lakhs of rupees. His client's loan was made for four years certain, and if the money was thrown back to his hands sooner, he was entitled to a commission which he calculated to be another Rs. 20,000. Thus the whole assets would just be sufficient to satisfy his claim; and he was therefore a person who was more interested than any other in the appointment to be made. If an unsecured creditor was appointed, he would play into the hands of the other unsecured creditors and would drive his (Mr. Inverarity's) client to a suit to recover all the monies due to him, which he feared did not think the assets could realize more than his client's claim. The petitioners' nominee, as suggested by Mr. Farran, should therefore be preferred.

Mr. Payne said that from an affidavit made by Mr. Jawahir Umiashunker, provisional Liquidator, it appeared that the debts were Rs. 4,11,000, and that if the liquidation were properly managed, the assets would pay the debts and leave something for the shareholders also. In the view of the matter, he thought that Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Sirvai would be of advantage if nominated a liquidator; but having heard Mr. Inverarity, the learned gentleman said he was quite willing, if his Lordship should think fit, that Mr. Mehta might be appointed liquidator. His clients were interested in there being a surplus; and in order that there should be no conflict, he withdrew Mr. Sirvai and agreed to the appointment of Mr. Mehta.

Mr. Macfarlane said he represented the whole of the unsecured creditors, whose claims amounted to Rs. 74,000, and he would propose that a disinterested person should be appointed and not a gentleman who owed his nomination to Munoor Harkha, the chief secured creditor. He suggested Mr. C. A. Turner or Mr. Sirvai, who was an unsecured creditor for Rs. 20,000. It was desirable that the claim of Munoor to Rs. 80,000 as compensation should be closely contested. His clients' only chance of getting anything was that an independent liquidator uninfluenced by anything done on Munoor Harkha's account, should be appointed. Mr. Macfarlane proposed Mr. Turner, who agreed to receive a commission of one per cent., and Mr. Sirvai, who would receive nothing, to assist him.

Mr. Farran thought that, in matters like this, a fixed sum paid to a liquidator was the most judicious and the most economical mode of payment.

The learned Judge said there would be no objection to Mr. Turner if the mills were in Bombay; but he was an officer of the Court who was likely to have increased work at present, and under the rules no officer could leave his office for 24 hours without leave. It would be necessary for the liquidator to go down to see the mills. His Lordship accordingly appointed Mr. Mehta official liquidator for a lump sum of Rs. 2,000. It was very likely very difficult questions may arise in the course of the liquidation.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the port of Bombay held on the 9th instant.

Read letter dated 2nd Jan. from Messrs. Crawford and Beevey, solicitors, to the Mandvie Spinning and Weaving Company, pointing out that by the erection of godowns for the storage of kerosine oil on the south side of the Elphinstone Bridge the mill property of the Company will be seriously endangered; and asking that the Trustees will consider the desirability of forbidding some more distant site for the godowns. Resolution: kerosine oil has been stored in this locality for the past seven years or more, and the godowns have been licensed by the Municipality, as here there is little or no danger incurred. The Trustees are of opinion that, owing to the distance of the mills, the intervention of the Elphinstone Bridge approach, and the prevailing direction of wind, there is no probability whatever of the mills suffering any damage.

Read letter dated 28th December from the Consulting Engineer, submitting for the sanction of the Trustees and agreement he has made with Messrs. Glover and Co. respecting the southern part of the main wall, which is agreed should be removed by the Trustees and not by Messrs. Glover and Co. as provided in their contract for the masonry of the Dock, the Trustees being allowed for the removal of the same such sum as Messrs. Glover and Co. would be entitled to under the terms of their contract if the work was done by them. Resolution: the agreement was sanctioned and signed by the Chairman and by two Trustees, and the Secretary was ordered to affix thereto the seal of the Trust.

Read letter dated 7th Jan. from the Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant, reporting that on the 4th instant a barge laden with dynamite and fuses was found anchored near the Government Dock Head; that this breach of the Port Rules is being attended to by the police authorities, and the barge has, in the meantime, been removed to an anchorage on the Cerauja shoal. Resolution: to be recorded.

Read letter dated 6th Jan. from the Resident Engineer, recommending that an increase of pay be granted to the following members of his staff to be provided for in next year's budget. Mr. Nimmo, 2nd Assistant Surveyor, from Rs. 120 to 150 per mensem. Mr. Fromjee Muncherjee, 3rd draftsman, to be overseer, and his pay increased from Rs. 50 to 70; and Mr. Dinshaw Sorabjee to be an as draftsman to fill a vacancy caused by the 2nd draftsman leaving the service. Resolution: sanctioned.

Read letter dated 8th Jan. from the Traffic Manager, stating that Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co. are willing to renew their lease of the Imperial Press Building for another year if they are allowed a strip of ground on the north and east sides of the building, on which they may place goods which are being taken into or out of the building, a fee of two annas per ton being paid when the ground rent of the building is used for the purpose. Resolution: the lease may be renewed on the terms proposed as recommended by the Traffic Manager.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Pilotage statement for two weeks ending 7th January.

47	Vessels piloted into Harbour.	
49	„ „ out of „	
9	„ transported.	
4	„ attended to.	

LIFE in a mofussil station is amusingly illustrated by the excitement that prevails at Bhuggleypore over the pew difficulty:—"There has been excitement, not to say a row, about the pews in church. Colonel —— placed a sentry last Sunday over two of the pews, and Mr. —— disputed the sentry's authority, and marched into his usual seat. The Musketeers are indignant that they have not specially reserved pews, and the General reminded the civilians are all equal, but only in cantonments at all, and in St Gregory's Church in particular. Poor Dr.—— is quite ruffled about this pew question, for the —— have monopolized the pew heretofore sacred to the——. The fact is that St. Gregory's is irregular, the pews being arranged in rows one behind another. Some of us have to submit therefore to the indignity of sitting two pews back. That every pew cannot be foremost is most trying, and shows that the architect neither knew human nature, nor his profession. The committee hope to rectify his blunder, and have held a meeting to 'give every one a front pew.' I am heartbroken to say that we have every reason to believe that our pew is ninth from the front, and has a pillar at one end. We are carefully placing the birds and bouquets on our bonnets, to the *left* of our heads, as the aforesaid pillar would utterly extinguish them on the right. But still we are not happy: our friends may cut us. Fancy coming in as ninth pew, rank! The blow is crushing and we lay the whole blame on Mr. —— who should have labelled the front pew Inspector General of all Departments. He would make the front pew as uncomfortable as he could, and improve the style every step back, till cushioned seats are reached for so deep a degradation as the ninth rank. If that were not thought desirable, he suggests that we might follow the example of the Brooklynites, and put the pews up to auction. Can you suggest no better way of solving a position so, too trying for our sinful nature?"

MESSRS. NURSEY KESSOWJEE & CO.'S FAILURE.

CHARGES AGAINST THE MILL DIRECTORS.

MR. KESSOWJEE NAIK, Mr. Ghellabhoy Padamsey, Mr. Curseljee Nusserwanjee Cama, and Mr. Sakulchund Nagurdass, four of the directors of the Colaba, New Fleming, New Alexandra, and Nursey Mills against whom criminal informations were laid on Saturday, appeared before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, to answer the charges made against them. Mr. Nursey Kessowjee, the fifth accused, and alleged chief delinquent, appears to have stayed at Damaun.

The Court was crowded by native gentlemen, and a very large number of natives collected on the stairs, who were not admitted to the Court.

There were present:—Mr. Starling, barrister, retained for the prosecution; Mr. Lang, barrister (instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little); Mr. Lynch (Messrs. Crealge, Lynch, and Owen); Mr. Cumroodin Tyabjee (Tyabjee and Sayani); and Mr. Bhalshunker Nanabhoy.

The Magistrate—Mr. Cleveland, you appear for Kessowjee Naik?

Mr. Cleveland—Yes.

The Magistrate—And also for Mr. Nursey Kessowjee?

Mr. Lynch—I have general instructions to act for Mr. Nursey Kessowjee, but not in this particular matter. He is not here. I have not had an opportunity of communicating with him.

The Magistrate—Well, it is a case in which a warrant must ordinarily issue. I shall have to issue a warrant against him.

Mr. Lynch—Will your Worship give me a couple of days to communicate with him? He is not in Bombay.

Mr. Starling—I must oppose that.

The Magistrate—I don't think I have power to do it.

Mr. Lynch—He has not heard of these proceedings at present. If your Worship will allow one day, I shall have time to communicate with him and get a reply by telegraph.

The Magistrate—I must direct a warrant to issue. Of course, if he surrenders before me, I will hear what you have to say, Mr. Lynch, and will do what I can in the matter.

Mr. Lynch—It will make no difference to the prosecution whether the warrant is issued to-day or to-morrow. If your Worship will let the warrant stand for a day, I shall be able to communicate with him by telegraph.

The Magistrate—Do you undertake to surrender him here to-morrow?

Mr. Lynch—I could not give such an undertaking without communicating with him.

The Magistrate—Very well, I will hear anything you may have to say after communicating with him.

Mr. Starling—I think, sir, in Nursey Kessowjee's case, it will be necessary

even our penny-wise-and-pound-foolish Government. But it is not to be done for £191. The *Pioneer*, in an article, and a very lucid and convincing one it was, published in the beginning of last November demonstrated the injustice, and the impolicy, financially and professionally, of the stubborn adherence to antiquated pension rules for the Indian officer, more especially glaring by reason of the improvements just introduced into the British army, and deprecated the ruinous folly of retaining highly paid field officers for the performance of subaltern duties, or to do nothing, in place of tempting them out of the service by the offer of reasonable and moderately good pensions. We welcomed that article as indicative of a desire on the part of our Allahabad contemporary to at least use its influence to bring about efficiency with economy in the Indian army; to displace by fair means, of course, the expensive and the useless field officer, surplus, by the inexpensive and energetic young officer. The suggestion made in that article to offer pensions of £500 to Majors of 20 years' service and upwards, and of £600 to Lieutenant-Colonels of 26 years' service and upwards, in every corps without deduction of service qualifying for pension on account of leave of any kind, has our unqualified approval, as being both just to the officer, and favourable to the State in a financial aspect. Of this we are assured, that a retirement scheme which gives no pension of any kind to all worth taking until after an Indian service of 28 years, will never find favour with the army or the public. The existing annual retirement scheme for Lieutenant-Colonels of 28 years' service and upwards has, for obvious causes, as we have said, failed. Is it that the Government cannot, or is it that they will not, see the matter in its true light? When justice, efficiency, and economy are at stake, it is not too much to require a revision of pension rules framed nearly half a century ago.

THE WORK AND QUALIFICATIONS OF THE LEGAL MEMBER OF THE VICE-ROY'S COUNCIL.

(Englishman.)

The laws of a country where rapid development is taking place have been compared to the outworn garments of the growing child, frayed with long use and split and torn by limbs which they are no longer large enough to cover. To no country could the simile be more justly applied than to British India. Carried by its close connection with England into the vortex of European life, new forms of industry, new modes of thought, new ideas of life, are daily shaping the mental condition of the people, and suggesting difficulties and wants which could have found no place in the primitive Aryan community of Hindustan. To meet these new attitudes of mind, these new conditions of life, with tact, good sense and wisdom, is the task which the British Government has imposed upon it, and in the fulfilment of this task a prominent part must necessarily be taken by the Legislature. A greater and more noble field for philosophical statesmanship has, probably, never presented itself to the politician's eye, and great as are the difficulties of the post, it cannot be said that the various officials to whom, from time to time, it has been entrusted, have failed to grasp its import since and appreciate the interest of the problem with which they had to do. Lord Macaulay and his colleagues started the modern system of legislation in a measure which has remained ever since the type of all that a code should be,—lucid in language, distinct in arrangement, philosophical in principle. Of Lord Macaulay's successors it is enough to say that they have followed faithfully on the lines which he laid down, and through their labours a very large portion of Indian law has been thrown into the form of codes, which correspond satisfactorily enough with the scheme which he and his co-adjutors sketched out. That scheme was that the law of the country should gradually be reduced to propositions so clearly expressed and intelligently arranged as to bring them well within the scope of the popular understanding. When it was doubtful whether the proposition was perfectly intelligible, free use was to be made of illustrations, which would place the abstract proposition before the popular understanding in its concrete form. In order to keep the legislature fully *en rapport* with the country at large, and especially with the courts, every Judge who found a provision of the law badly or obscurely expressed, or who came upon a point for which no law was provided, was to communicate at once with the Legislature through the Home Department, and the necessary amendment, or addition to, the law was at once to be made. This process was never to cease, as it was certain that each year's experience would discover new flaws in the existing codes or points which they did not cover. In this way it was hoped that in the course of a few years India would be put in possession of a code which would be thoroughly in accordance with the various communities whom it affected, which should be generally known and understood, which should be susceptible of speedy amendment, as amendment was found to be necessary, and which, by the prompt co-operation of the Judges and the Legislature, would continually be brought into higher perfection and more exact harmony with the wants and wishes of the public. This end has been steadily pursued, with more or less signal success, by the different distinguished lawyers who, since Lord Macaulay's time, have occupied the post of Legal Member. Under their auspices all the more important chapters of Indian law have been written in language as distinct, lucid and exact as the occasion demanded; the law itself has been stripped of many needless technicalities; procedure has been simplified; the rules of evidence have been placed on a rational footing; and our codes bade fair to become, what every code ought to be, the embodiment of justice and good sense, expressed in terms at once exact and simple;—exact, that no room may remain for legal uncertainty or quibble;—simple, that every man may know as far as possible the law under which it is his fate to

In proportion as we value this result are we alarmed at the course which, since his accession to office, the present Legal Member has thought fit to pursue. Good hopes were entertained of him, for he had served a long apprenticeship under two very eminent lawyers in the Legislative Council; and it was known that to his assiduity and skill the success which attended the recent codification, and the great repealing measures which codification rendered possible, was in no small degree owing. These hopes, however, were doomed to disappointment. Starting with a somewhat pretentious programme, the Legal Member has, during the last year, produced a series of measures each one of which has tended more and more to shake the public confidence in his good sense and calm judgment, and which have at last inspired grave doubts as to his capacity to complete the fabric of Indian codification. Each measure, as it appeared, has been received with expression of disapproval so general, so vehement, so many instances, so authoritative, that it would have been folly to attempt to pass it into law; and they have successively been withdrawn in the hope that they may be fashioned in committee into some more acceptable shape. The "Master and Servants Bill," the "Transfer of Property Bill," the "Negotiable Instruments Bill," the "Alluvion Bill," the "Easements Bill," the "Trusts Bill,"—in all the long list where can we find a single measure for which the acquiescence of the public, or confidence of the legal profession could be claimed? The Local Governments have, it is well known, in more than one instance, addressed the Government of India in terms of earnest remonstrance, deprecating legislation which is strange, technical, only partially understood, and above all too subtle and intricate for the simple wants, wishes and ideas, which to nine hundred and ninety-nine thousandths of the population of India make up the whole round of human existence. We have no wish on the present occasion to criticise the details of these measures, nor would we be thought to under-estimate the skill with which they are drawn, or the intimate acquaintance with English law of which they are the outcome. But we must be forgiven if we express our opinion that the principle on which they are constructed is essentially faulty, and can never lead to any thing but to obscurity, technicality, and confusion. The method on which the Legal Member proceeds is the opposite of that which has been pursued by his predecessors with so much success and with such general concurrence of public opinion. They proceeded first on the assumption that, as judges and lawyers are the people who best know the law in its daily administration, it was necessary above everything to preserve the most thorough *entente cordiale* between themselves and the courts, to encourage the freest possible exchange of opinion, to invite criticism, to welcome advice, to do all, in fact, that tact and courtesy could, to prevent the possibility of any friction between the Legislative and the judicial branches. The present Legal Member, on the contrary, has unfortunately taken every opportunity of insulting the Bench; and the speech of the Chief Justice of Bombay at a public dinner a year ago, showed how entirely without the sympathy or approval of the highest legal authorities the recent course of legislation had been. In the next place it has been an accepted axiom of the Government that legislation should proceed on ascertained fact, and deal with existing wants. The Legal Member should follow, and not precede, the course of judicial decision. When any class of persons feel a want for which the law does not adequately provide; when the subject has been "ventilated" in the arguments of counsel, and thrashed out in the rulings of the courts; when every body has thus become thoroughly aware of the state of things to be dealt with and the remedy to be applied, then and then alone can legislation be safely taken in hand with the approval of thinking men, the confidence of the general public, and with a good hope of avoiding blunders and disasters. The method of the present Legal Member discards this safe and unobjectionable programme and commits him, without reference to the interests and wishes of the parties concerned, to legislation on untried subjects for which no one has asked, and which is obviously designed for more for the purposes of symmetrical completeness and literary embellishment than of securing any practical good, or meeting any practical grievance. Those who most admire its ingenuity are obliged to admit that it is unnecessary and dangerous. Those to whom the interests of mankind at large are of more value than the pedantries and niceties of Lincoln's Inn, lament that zeal, industry, experience, ability should be frittered away on useless *tours de force*, rather than addressed to the many grave and serious topics with which an Indian administrator is confronted. Does Mr. Stokes, when he transplants the freshest decisions of the Court of Chancery, or the last refinement of commercial legislation for the bewildered ryot of 200 millions of Indian peasants, a fleet for an instant on what he is doing and how he is forcing a task of supreme importance and interest into ridiculous and contemptible proportions? When he introduces a geometrical definition into the law of alluvion, does he realize that there are really outside the walls of his library thousands of ignorant and simple peasants whose homes are situated on river banks, and to whom his legislation will be utterly unintelligible, and to whom any ill-judged provision in it may easily mean ruin? Does he, when he proposes to import into India all the follies and intricacies which have long been the scandal of English conveyancing, realize what will be the effect of his measure on the course of business and the interests of society? Does he seriously believe that any human being agrees with him in thinking it desirable to codify for India branches of English law, of which the mass of the inhabitants of India have never heard, and with which it is fervently to be hoped that they may never become acquainted? It is time that his mischievous trifling should cease. If the Legal Member has nothing better to give the country than neat paraphrases of chancery judgments, or ingenious adaptations of the New York code, let him rest awhile on his oars, and be take himself to the comparatively humble task of examining the detail of the great Empire in the administration of which it is his high privilege to take a part. Let him study Indian society and realize in how many practical points the existing law is at variance with the wants, wishes and ideas, which to nine hundred and ninety-nine thousandths of the population of India make up the whole round of human existence. 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inconvenient, inadequate or oppressive. Let him study the rulings of the courts and realize how constantly the language of the legislature is indistinct or inaccurate. Let him at any rate abandon the insensate attempt to impose on this country a number of enactments for which no one asks, of which every sensible man is afraid, which judges deprecate and lawyers deride, and on which, so far as we have been able to learn, those who have most right to speak with authority have pronounced the most emphatic condemnation.

KANDAHAR.

(Concluded from Wednesday's "Bombay Gazette.")

(From MacGregor's Gazetteer of Afghanistan.)

"The Syads of Pisnin, Kakars, Bakhtiars, and Baluchis generally are the tribes chiefly engaged in the horse trade, which usually flourishes for six months in the year, but is stagnant for the best months and during winter, when the roads are partially closed by snow; about 2,000 or 3,000 horses are said to pass through Kandahar annually. The chief breeding districts drawn on by these traders are Sarakhs, in Irak, Maemana in Turkistan, Nur and Kala Nao in Ghazni, Daria Gaz and Kalat-i-Nadar in Mashad, Guliza and Firozoh in the Herat district. Of these the best come from Sarakhs, Nur and Ghazni are most prized and are purchased on the spot for from 10 to 12 tillahs (equal to 60 or 120 Co.'s rupees). Animals of much higher blood and value are to be found at these places; but they are seldom purchased by traders, as there is great chance of such horses being plucked out by the Durani Sirdars in transit, at their own valuation, and altogether the profit on blood horses is not so great as that on the cheaper breeds.

"At Kandahar transit duty at from 15 to 30 rupees is charged on each animal, and to escape this tax, the traders frequently take the desert routes through Seistan to Baluchistan.

"The Syads of Pishin and other small traders carry on the traffic in human beings in Western Afghanistan, and some 400 or 500 are annually disposed of in Kandahar alone. Some are purchased in Seistan, but most of them are kidnapped; very few Persians are brought here as slaves, and those are chiefly purchased from Turkmans; they are usually imported by the Seistan route.

"Hazara furnishes a large quota, frequently in lieu of arrears of revenue, when there is any difficulty in realizing the government assignments made on different villages, while some monsters in human shape are found among these Hazaras who sell their sisters and daughters into hopeless bondage. The price of slaves fluctuates according to the price of food. During seasons of abundance, they fetch tolerable sums, but in time of famine or scarcity they are a drug in the market: for instance, shortly after our arrival here, last year, when the famine was great in Kandahar, two women and a boy were sold to one individual for Rs. 129, and almost any number might have been purchased at the same rate.

"The Hazaras and Negroes are most prized in Kandahar, as when treated well, they invariably make hard-working, trustworthy servants, and, strange to say, few Hazaras attempt to escape to their own country; the reason is said to be that when there, they have great difficulty in getting sufficient food to exist upon, whereas, when they are with Afghan families (so long as they do their duty), they are well clothed and plenty of food; they are generally employed in the charge of horses.

"There are a good many African slaves in Kandahar; most of these I had, are brought by pilgrims from Muscat, through Persia and Herat to Seistan, while some (though I am not aware of any arrivals during our residence at Kandahar) are smuggled up with 'kafilas' from Bombay. The principal dealer on the Persian line is a Syad (Mir Syad Ali) who has an agent in Herat, while Najak Shah, one of the Pishin Syads, used to be notorious on the Bombay route; but he is said not to have visited Kandahar for the last three years, although I know of several slaves now in Kandahar who have been smuggled up within that period by other parties.

"The cows of Kandahar and Beistan are in general respect, and are said to give 2 seers of milk each per diem, being milked three times in 24 hours; they fetch about Rs. 40 each, and the breed peculiar to the country about Kandahar are the best, and cannot be purchased under Rs. 50 each.

"Camels are anything but plentiful in the Kandahar district, and the supply is scarcely adequate to meet the demands of the trading population, and many are imported from Baluchistan; prices vary from Rs. 20 to 100.

"Seistan appears to be a wretched country, for I can hear but of two articles brought from that quarter, regmati and ester-down. The former are a species of small sand lizard, the latter are obtained in great quantities from the sandy deserts bordering on Seistan; they are caught, killed, and dried in the sun for exportation to Hindustan, where they sell at the high rate of four to a rupee, being supposed to possess some extraordinary strengthening properties in cases of nervous debility and other infirmities of the same class.

"Eider ducks are said to abound on the Seistan Lake, and the natives kill them in nets at sunset."

History.—From the remotest times Kandahar must have been a town of much importance in Asia, as its geographical position sufficiently indicates, it being the central point at which the roads from Herat, Seistan, Cabor, Ludia, and Kabul unite, and the commercial mart of these localities.

Kandahar is supposed to have been one of the seven cities built in the interior of Asia by Alexander the Great, on the slight supposition that Kandahar Kandahar is only a corruption of the name Iskander, by which Alexander is known in the east; and in this there is nothing improbable, for it must be the point to which the Macedonian conqueror advanced when he quitted Farah to go to Arachosia, whence he turned northward. Finding the country rich and a desirable site existing on the southern point of the mountains from which the various roads could be commanded, he could not select a better one for the purpose, and there he erected a fortress destined to shelter his troops and contain the population.

From the hands of Alexander, Kandahar passed into the power of the Seleukidæ, whose history is involved in obscurity. It is scarcely possible to determine what its condition was under the Greeks, or the Parthians and Sassanides, for the history of Kandahar at that time is enveloped in darkness, which lasted nearly to the period when the successors of Mahomad invaded Persia; but it appears certain that the Arabs penetrated into it in the first age of the Hejira. This is the opinion of Herbelot, who founded it upon that of Kawan-el-Mulk. These are his words:—"In the year of the Hejira 304 (A. D. 916) in the Caliphat of Mockader, in digging for the foundation of a tower at Kandahar, a subterranean cave was discovered in which were a thousand Arab heads, all attached to the same chain, which had evidently remained in good preservation since the year Hejira 70 (A. D. 689), for a paper with this date upon it was found attached by a silken thread to the ears of the twenty-nine most important skulls, with their proper names." This would indicate that the Arabs at first met with no great success in their enterprise against this town; nevertheless they eventually became masters of it.

In Hejira 252 (A. D. 865) Yacoobben Leis, founder of the dynasty of the Soffarides, possessed himself of Kandahar; the Sassanides drove out his successors, and it was taken from them by the famous Mahmud Ghaznavi, whose dynasty was overthrown by that of the Ghorides. Under these last Kandahar fell by turns into the hands of petty ambitious chiefs, who all succumbed to the 'Seljeokides.' These possessed it till Sanjar, a prince of that dynasty, was overthrown by the Turkmans.

The last were established in the town in Hejira 540 (A. D. 1153), and a few years after it fell under the power of Ghiaz-ud-din Mahamed, a Ghoride prince. Allah-ud-din Mahamed, Sultan of Kharism, took it Hejira 607 (A. D. 1210), and it was subsequently possessed by the famous Jangez Khan, Hejira 609 (A. D. 1222).

The descendants of that conqueror allowed it to be wrenched from them by the prince of the dynasty of Malek-kurt, who were succeeded by the chiefs of the country till the period at which Timulang invaded and took possession of it, Hejira 776 (A. D. 1389); at his death it became part of the dominions of his son, Shah-Rokh. The Timurides retained it till Hejira 855 (A. D. 1468), at which epoch the death of the Sultan Abu Syad caused the dismemberment of the empire: after this time Kandahar and some surrounding districts soon formed an independent State. In Hejira 999 (A.D. 1612), it was in the power of a chief called Shah Beg, who was dispossessed by the famous Babar, founder of the dynasty of the Mogals in India, to whose dominions it was annexed.

Not long afterwards Kandahar was seized by the Persians, and became from that moment the cause of perpetual wars between the two empires. In Hejira 922 (A. D. 1535), it was taken, and for some time after held by Sam Mirza, a revolted prince of the dynasty of the Seferig-s, but it was retaken by Thamasp Shah, and the Government of it confided to Pir Budak Khan Kajer who, having been besieged the following year by Kamran Mirza, son of Babar, gave him up the place, which fell therefore for a short time into the power of Thamasp.

At the death of that prince, one of his nephews, Sultan Hussen Mirza, had himself independent of the Shah Ismail, son and successor of Thamasp, to the throne of Persia.

This prince, wishing to take the life of one of his officers whom he distrusted, laid a plan for having him poisoned at a banquet to which he invited him; but his intended victim, being warned of Husen's treachery, dexterously managed that the cup intended for him should be presented to the Sultan, who unsuspiciously quaffed the contents and died, as he deserved to do, the victim of his own perfidy.

After this event, Hamaun, son and successor of Babar, seized upon Kandahar, but having been dethroned in a revolt, he rewarded Thamasp, who aided him in regaining his power by the cession of this town, Hejira 932 (A.D. 1545). Akber, son of Hamayun, took it by stratagem from the Persians, but Shah Abbas the Great recovered it, Hejira 996 (A.D. 1669), and it soon after fell under the power of Jahangir, emperor of the Mogals.

It fell to the Persians again Hejira 1007 (A. D 1620), but at the death of Shah Abbas, the Uzbaks—thinking they could recommence their depredations with impunity—invaded Khorasan, beaten, however, by the Persian troops who held this province, they marched upon Kandahar, of which they possessed themselves by means of the defection of the Persian Governor, Ali Mardan, who, conceiving he would be considered to death by Shah Safi, grandson and successor of Shah Abas, evacuated the town, and at the head of his troops arrived at the court of the Great Mogal to whom he rendered homage.

The Uzbaks were not driven from the place till Hejira 1021 (A.D. 1646) by the Emperor Shah Jahan; it from whom the Persians took it, Hejira 1037 (A.D. 1650), under the reign of Shah Abbas the Second. After this epoch, although frequently besieged by the Mogals, once commanded by the famous Aurangzeb in person, Hejira 1096 (A. D. 1709), they were never able to retake it, and it continued Persian up to the time of the revolt of the famous Mir Vais, an Afghan chief of the Ghilzae tribe, who was succeeded, first by his brother, Mir Abdula, and afterwards by his two sons, Mir Mahmud and Mir Hoseu. In 1737 Nadar Shah marched upon Kandahar with 100,000 men. The position of Kandahar was at this time very strong, the city being situated at the foot of a rocky mountain which flanked it on the north and east; innumerable stone towers connected by curtains, surrounded it, and followed the sinuosities of the mountain, the summit of which was occupied by a fort, believed to be impregnable, and commanding the citadel placed halfway between it and the city. Nadar Shah, against whom no resistance had as yet been offered, was obliged to halt before these obstacles, to which art had also added all that could render the defence effectual. Despairing of being able to take the city by assault, he established a strict blockade, hoping to reduce the garrison by famine, but it was in vain that he enclosed Kandahar within a double wall, between which his soldiers were sheltered from attacks both from within and without. A year and a half elapsed without his having obtained the least advantage against the city; however he was more successful towards the country, for his detachments brought the whole of the environs under submission. When therefore he was master of the province, he resolved to carry the place and ordered a general assault. The preparations for this had been most formidable, the bravery and devotion of the troops admirable, but after a furious and desperate conflict of two days' duration, Kandahar was not only not taken, but not one of the advanced works was carried, though several attacks against them had been made. A feeling of discouragement began to pervade the Persian army, when a newly-raised corps of the tribe of the Bakhtiaris, which had already distinguished itself on several occasions by its firm and courageous bearing, obtained an advantage which, raised the hopes of the rest of the troops and induced them to redouble their efforts. Though received with a storm of bullets, this gallant band had succeeded by climbing the almost perpendicular rocks and clinging to their projections, in reaching a little plateau from whence they were enabled to carry several towers on the north end of the mountain. Into these they managed, simply with rocks and their own strong arms, to fix some pieces of artillery, which opening their fire upon all the other towers, a breach was made, and in six hours the Bakhtiaris were in possession of them; the town and citadel were the efforts obliged to surrender at discretion. Mir Hoseu had retreated into the fort on the summit of the mountain, where he successfully resisted every attack, and might still have made a protracted defence had it not been for the generosity of Nadir who promised to spare his life and give him high rank in his own army. This noble offer led to a capitulation, and Mir Hoseu afterwards became sincerely attached to the Persian invader and one of his favourite Generals.

After the death of Nadir, Ahmad Shah, Durani, was crowned in the mosque at Kandahar in 1747, and thenceforward made it his capital. Timur Shah, his successor, changed the capital to Kabul, but retained possession of Kandahar, which remained with the Sadozeis—though frequently changing hands among the members of that clan—till the murder of Futeh Khan, Barakzai, when his brother, Pardil Khan, seized it without difficulty.

In May 1834, Shah Shujah marched from Shikarpur against Kandahar with 22,000 men and having defeated Kohandil Khan, took up a position between the old and new city and pressed the siege closely. The ground from which he opened his attack was intersected by numerous water-courses, and covered with large gardens, enclosed with mud walls, in which the soldiers made many gaps to pass through; and these obstacles were far from favourable to the manœuvres of cavalry, of which arm the greater part of both armies was composed; nevertheless, conflicts took place daily on both sides in these labyrinths. The encounters were the more murderous, inasmuch as the combatants fought by walls preferred being killed on the spot to yielding one inch of ground, and each close fighting soon weakened both parties. Shah Shuja had great difficulty in repairing his losses though the advantage on the whole was on his side, and on the 29th of April 1839, he made a general assault upon the place. His troops displayed great bravery; four times repulsed, four times they returned to the assault, but at last they were obliged to retreat, leaving the ditches of the town filled with their dead and wounded. The army of Dost Mahamad arrived at this juncture, to aid his brother and from that day Shah Shuja was under double disadvantage, for he was obliged to divide his forces to repel the sorties of the besieged commanded by Kohan Dil Khan, and the attack of Dost Mahamad in his rear.

This war or rather this butchery lasted during fifty-four days, and the Afghans affirm that 16,000 men were killed before the place.

After having lost a pitched battle against Dost Mahamad Khan, Shah Shuja fought only to clear a passage for himself and his troops, and make good his retreat to Shikarpur. This was the last unaided attempt of the Sadozeis to re-take Kandahar; the next time Shah Shujah appeared in the field, it was with the support of the British Government.

The army of the Indus took possession of Kandahar on the 20th April 1839, without any resistance being attempted. On the march of the army to Ghazni and Kabul, a force of three batteries of artillery and two regiments of infantry and a regiment of cavalry was left. This was afterwards increased, and General Nott arrived to take command in November 1839. Throughout 1840 and most of 1841, affairs remained quiet at Kandahar, thanks to the good management of Rawlinson and Nott. But in September of the last year, the first signs of the coming storm were visible in the stoppage of communication between Kandahar and Ghazni. No attempt however was made to lay siege to Kandahar by the rebel Duranis. An army of them, however, under Sadder Jang, Sadozae, hovered about in the vicinity, plundering the villages, and by every possible means urging the inhabitants to join in an attack on the British troops. In the beginning of March 1842, he approached too close to the city for Nott's mood, and that General moved out to meet him leaving 2,600 men in the city. He signally defeated Sadder Jang, but in his absence an attempt was made to carry the place by a night assault.

During the forenoon of the 10th March 1842, bodies of the enemy, horse and foot, were observed assembling from all quarters, taking up a position near old Kandahar and the adjoining villages; and in the course of the day their number rapidly increased, parties from the main body moving round and establishing themselves in front of the Shikarpore gate. As their object was evidently to attack the garrison, the Political Agent directed the inhabitants to shut their shops and remain within their houses, and precautions were taken to secure the gates by piling bags of grain inside. About 8 o'clock P.M., a desperate attack was made upon the Herat gate, and owing to the darkness of the night, some combustibles were placed near it and ignited unperceived, and in a few minutes the gate was in flames. A party of 100 rank and file from the 2nd Regiment, and a company from the Shah's Infantry were immediately ordered to support the guard at the gate, and two guns were also placed in position commanding the entrance.

Dense masses of the enemy now collected at this point, keeping up an incessant and heavy fire which was returned with great effect from the ramparts; but so reckless and daring were the assailants, that notwithstanding the fearful havoc among them, eight or ten men actually forced their way by tearing down the burning fragments of the gate, and scrambling over the bags of grain. These were instantly shot, and their fate together with the galling fire from the walls dismayed the attacking party, who retired about a musket shot and kept up a heavy firing.

Another attack took place at the Shikarpur gate about 9 P.M., and a similar attempt was made to fire it, which however failed and the assailants were driven back. A small party also approached the Kabul gate, but the garrison being everywhere on the alert, the enemy were compelled to retire about 1 A.M. of the 11th, and when the day broke, not a soul was visible.

After this a force was moved under Colonel Wymer to the relief of the brave garrison of Kalat-i-Ghilzae, on which, thinking that the diversion thus caused gave them another opportunity of attacking Kandahar, the Durani rebels, 6,000 strong, under Sadar Jang and Aktar Khan, moved down close to Kandahar, and took possession of some steep rocky hills within a mile of the city walls.

Their position was good and some of their posts strong, but they had no reserve, and were somewhat scattered. General Nott sent the 42nd and 43rd Regiments Native Infantry with 4 guns under Colonel Stacy to reconnoitre, followed by Her Majesty's 41st and Anderson's light guns. At 1 o'clock the force was in action. The Duranis crowned the rocks above the city, and on them our force marched, the light companies as a storming party, supported by the 43rd and the artillery who kept up a continual fire. From the position of the enemy and the character of the ground some loss followed, about 30 killed and wounded, with some 7 or 8 Europeans. Nothing could have better suited Nott and Chamberlain of the 16th distinguished himself highly by getting up to the enemy, breaking their ranks with his men, and driving them from the hills. Matters however did not end here, but after the hills on the opposite side were covered by large masses of the Durani, who, however, soon gave way, and in great disorder all fled, striving to gain the Babawali Pass. A horrible scene however ensued here. Thinking to entrap the British troops, the Ghazi had barricaded the pass, and the Durani horse and foot, unable to make way, rushed round the base of the hills. Here chase was given by Lieutenant Chamberlain with the cavalry and artillery in splendid style. The Duranis were driven completely from their position and fled to their camp beyond the Argandab.

No other attempt was made against the city during General Nott's reign, and on the 8th August 1843, he evacuated it on his march to Kabul, leaving Shah Zuman Mirza, whom he had in vain endeavoured to induce to remain. Safdar Jang then took possession, but in four months he was driven out by Kohan Dil Khan who returned from Persia. This chief then commenced a reign of gross tyranny and spoliation, which reduced the inhabitants of Kandahar to the last ebb of despair—a state from which they were only relieved by his death in 1855. His son, Mahomed Sadik, then coming to Kandahar, seized the property and valuables of his deceased father, which proceeding giving great offence to his uncle, Rahm Dil Khah, that chief invited the interference of Dost Mahomed, who accordingly arrived and took possession of the city in November 1855, meeting with no opposition, and appointed his son, Ghulam Haeder Khan, Governor. This chief was still Governor when Lumsden's mission arrived in 1857, but he died soon after its withdrawal.

Sheve Ali Khan appears to have succeeded Gholam Haeder Khan as Governor of Kandahar, and on his becoming Amir, his full brother Mahamad Amin Khan was appointed in his stead. This chief however joined the rebellion against Sheve Ali, and was killed in battle of Kojbas on the 6th June 1865, where he had advanced to meet him. His brother, Mahamad Sharif, fled to Kandahar, and after a vain attempt to raise partisans surrendered to the Amir Sheve Ali Khan, who consequently, on the 14th June 1865, took possession of Kandahar.

After the defeat of Sheve Ali Khan at Kalat-i-Ghilzae on the 17th January 1867, Kandahar passed from his grasp to that of Azim Khan, his half-brother and rival. But after the battle on the Helmand on the 1st April 1868, Kandahar again fell into the power of Sheve Ali through his son, Yakub Khan, and since then has not again changed hands.

The following paragraphs anent the death of the Princess Alice appear in the current number of the *Whitehall*:—"It is our mournful duty to convey to the sorrowing Queen the respectful and sincere condolences of that section of the community more intimately connected with the Court and its surroundings than any other portion of her Majesty's subjects, unless the one purveys the butter for the Royal household, and the other the paper in which the butter is wrapped? In another article in the same print we read: "We linger fondly on these reminiscences, because soon, ah! too soon, the great and good Prince Consort was lost to us—and still he said when we had just begun to estimate our glorious nugget?—and then—as maidens will—our Princess Alice forsook her native country for a husband and Grand Duchessdom and all the minor appendages of a German Court." Why the late Prince Consort should be called 'our glorious nugget,' and why the writer should invent a new word to convey the idea of Grand Duchy, I am unable to say. In yet another portion of this same journal the editor suggests that "While the grief-stricken world may find in these columns their own thoughts clothed in fitting words, our dear Sovereign may—as we fondly hope and believe she will—derive some slight consolation from the sympathetic utterances of those to whom she has privileged to enjoy the acquaintance of her whom we unaffectedly lament, or who, from friendly report, had learnt to appreciate her high qualities and to admire and reverence her loving nature." Is it possible that any one can be found to tolerate such fulsome adulation as this? Is it possible that in the very agony of a grief and honest sympathy of the nation should be burlesqued by such maudlin twaddle and *parvenu* insolence—*World.*

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